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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. V NO. 58 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

Alice Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

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PHILIPPINES SIAM

Batavia	Saigon	Puket
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Medan		

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

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THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that works for a REPUTATION ONLY.

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3, BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

We are essentially Tailors, and Breeches makers and guarantee a satisfactory fit, in all garments which are cut by expert cutter and made up by skill labours.

VULLEY & SONS,

Ladies and Gents'. High grade Tailors,

GENERAL SUNDRY GOODS MERCHANTS,

Holland House,
Next to Hotel Majestic.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE NEWLY BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD (NEAR THE GOODS YARD AT CHINCHPOWKLI, OF THE G. I. P. RLY. AND OPPOSITE CHINCHPOWKLI FIRE BRIGADE.)

On MONDAY the 19th March at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will by order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for the owners sell by public auction on the premises the very valuable newly built landed property at the junction of two main roads and accruing very good rent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder:—

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5528 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736 New Nos. 1/3164 and 1/12730, 1/13598 and 1/1314 and New Survey Nos. 1/3609, 3A/3609 and 2A3609, 1A3669 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7608(1), 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7627(1) 7650 and Street Nos (1), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15(1) 348 to 370 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Parel Road, on or towards the West partly by the stable yard and partly by public passage, on or towards the South by the public passage and on or towards the North by the property of Jadewji Thobhyaon.

For further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owners herein at their offices at 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

Note.—The above property will be sold under guarantee of Marketable Title.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th March 1917, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1911, and made between Mangalji Motiram the mortgagor of the one part and Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee of the other part and on account, and at the risk of the said mortgagor Mangalji Motiram sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following landed property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being in Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,797 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 331, 551 New Nos. 4053, 4434 Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 1803 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, and Street Nos. 552, 553, 554, 555 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Domingos De Sa and Clara Maria De Silva, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, at their office, No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
PROPERTY NOW ON VIEW.

A VERY RARE AND UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN WHO WANT REALLY VERY ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 11th day of March, 1917, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at "The Cliff," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, very handsome and unique rich ornamental and rare furniture plated ware, pictures, porcelain China glass ware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany cabinets, sideboards, dining table, wardrobes, bedsteads, sofas, chairs all made to especially selected designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered out from the well-known makers Messrs. Dickens and Jones of England.

Porcelainware and ornaments consisting of Doulton's Royal Crown Derby, Coalport, Royal Worcester, Minton's Dresdens, and Royal Hungarian.

Best Carara marble and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian silver ware and carved ivory pieces best English carpets, especially made to order and stair-carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Rare oil paintings by well-known painters in massive gold frames and selected other pictures in ornamental frames:—

Grandfather and other clocks.

Japanese screens, ornaments and plates.

Finest crystal glass dinner services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by and is the property of Mr. Hormusji Nasherwanji Vakil who is changing his residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th March, 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN upper middle class PARSEE desires the marriage of his two daughters well up in English, music, and household affairs with self supporting educated youths. Apply Box No. 632, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7291.

WANTED

WANTED.—PROOF READERS. Must be Graduates. Pay Re. 70. Apply to "M. D." c/o. this paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CHORUS LADY for The Bandman Musical Comedy Company. Apply to Mr. WOLSELEY CHARLES at EXCELSIOR THEATRE, 10 a.m. 7320

REQUIRED by English Lady, young pupils, (Parsis, Hindus, or Mahomedans, girls) for tuition in English. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 672

WANTED.—A SALESMAN for Hardware, Metals, Wines and Spirits and Sundries. Good salary and commission. None but well experienced and influential men need apply to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7312

WANTED.—A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a Native State in Kathiawad, Gujarati knowing will be preferred. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 638 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7218.

WANTED.—Small DOG-CART and PONY Second hand for Bazar use. Cheap. Apply:

Mrs. MAGGIE D'SOUZA,
Hormasji Street,
7311 Lower Colaba.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DYER as ASSISTANT in the Dyehouse of our Mills. Pay according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Messrs. TATA SONS and Co., Agents, The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 7310.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR and a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEON for Dhrangadhra State Medical Department: quarters and conveyance free. Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra, Kathiawar. 7283

A YOUNG BELGIAN LADY, who speaks Foreign languages, desires to travel with a family or single person as a COMPANION, SECRETARY or GOVERNESS in India, Australia, Java or America. Write to Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7293

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to th ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition. English built. Apply:
WELLINGTON MEWS,
7319. Wodehouse Road.

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 18 B. H. P. 460 volts 980/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—GODOWNS and upper 3 floors suitable for offices, clubs, residence, hotel, etc. situated at Appolo Street, near Share Bazar, Fort, opp. Messrs. LIPTONS, Ltd. Rent moderate. Apply to HARIRAM NATHUBHAI, c/o Messrs. Dharsi Nanji & Co., Danabunder, Bombay No. 3, Tel. No. 1311. 7188.

TO LET.—On New Queen's Road, 1st floor, facing the sea, 5 bed rooms, drawing, dining, electric lights and lift. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI, 6, New Queen's Road. 7314

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 14th March to 23rd March, 1917, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify to the Company the change (if any) in their addresses as early as possible.

Shareholders are also requested to take delivery from the Office of their Share Certificates in exchange for temporary receipts duly endorsed.

TATA SONS & CO.,
7317 Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YEIFUKU MARU" having arrived from JAPAN the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Dictation at the Central Telegraph Offices in Bombay, Karachi and Poona on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1917, for 12 appointments as General Scale probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the Signalling Establishment, 5 appointments as Local Scale women probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the Signalling Establishment and 11 appointments as Local Scale probationers in the Indian portion of the Signalling Establishment of this Department, Bombay Circle. Men candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years and women candidates between the ages of 16 and 20 years and must have passed the VII standard of an European School and the VI of an English teaching School. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates in original (nationality certificates not required in case of Indians) must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 18th March, 1917. No applications will be considered unless accompanied by the certificates in original mentioned above. Candidates should state at which of the 3 Offices named in this Notice they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month while under training in a Telegraph Class for a period not exceeding 12 months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

J. G. BERRIE,
For Postmaster-General,
(Traffic) Bombay.
Bombay, the 3rd March, 1917.
7286

THE PREMIER MILLS, LTD.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. The CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS Ltd., Agents of the above Mills up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. for the construction of the building of the above Mills, consisting of main block including Rope alley, Engine and Boiler House, Chimney, Mechanic Shop, and Loom Shed and also for excavation and building of Mill reservoir and underground Tunnel.

2. Printed forms of tender giving schedule of rates, may be obtained free of charge from Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, Consulting Engineers and Architects, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

3. Form of Agreement and General specification and Conditions and Plans can be seen by intending tenderers at the Offices of the abovenamed Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to us and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

5. Deduction at the rate of 10 per cent to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the amount of Contract will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

6. Messrs. The Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
Agents,
7246 The Premier Mills Ltd.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those concerned that Mr. SURENDRA NATH BANNERJEE (S. Bannerjee) is no longer in the service of Messrs. S. Bannerjee & Co., Ld., and has ceased to represent them as their Agent.

The undersigned is appointed as the Sole Agent for the Bombay Presidency and will be pleased to transact all business in Coal, Coke, etc., with consumers and merchants at the following address:—

S. C. MUKERJEE,
Agent to S. Bannerjee & Co., Ld.,
New Suretar Coal Co., Ld.,
Kajora Colliery,
North Bararie Colliery,
S. C. MUKERJEE & CO., LD.,
Fatka Colliery,
Dobary Colliery,
Niralipattiara Colliery,
Dhansor Colliery.
C/o Messrs. Desai & Co.,
72, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay. 7316

WANTED.

L. C. E's or B. E's and other Contractors' staff for construction of buildings: those who can join within a week should call at our office between 7-30 and 9 in the morning or evening.

PHATAK & WALCHAND LTD.
Tara Baug,
Love Lane,
Post Mazagaon Bombay.
7299

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSHI JETHA KHIMJI has no right or authority hereafter to carry on in the name of our client's deceased husband Hirji Keshavji Joshi, the business of freight, insurance and consignment broker which the said deceased carried on in his life-time. Any person dealing with the said Joshi Jetha Khimji in the name of Hirji Keshavji Joshi, will do so at his own risk as to the consequences and the estate of Hirji Keshavji Joshi will not in any way be liable or responsible for such dealings.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1917.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Bai Hirabai,
widow of Hirji Keshavji Joshi.
7321

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one TYEBALLY ALLIBHOY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. DHANJISHAH MERWANJI CONTRACTOR, ARDESIR EDALJI COOPER, ARDESIR BEZONJI BHARUCHA and DARASHA HORMASJEE CONTRACTOR, all also of the same place Parsi Inhabitants the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand to or upon the said land and premises or any part or parts thereof respectively by way of inheritance, succession, gift, mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, possession, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within (14) fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras freehold tenure situate lying and being at DeLisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 201 and 202, New No. 13727, Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 3428 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward Nos. 7264-7271 and Street Nos. 160-162-164-166-168-170-172 and 174 De Lisle Road and which said land and premises are bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the North by the land of Mitchael De Lima DeSouza on or towards the South partly by the property of Simplex Mills and partly by Government Vacant Land on or towards the East by the De Lisle Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by the vacant land of Narayen Balaji and, which said land and premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the said Tyebally Allibhoy and his tenants.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1917.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
7315 Purchasers' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
THE ASIAN CINEMA HALL
(Late Edwards Theatre) Kalbadevi Road.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45. 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THIS WEEK'S DRAMA
"ZVANI"
6 parts. 6500 feet.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
PLAN AT THE HALL.
N. B.—Booklet can be sent post free to any address on request.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE Conversazione (open to members only) will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, 12th March, 1917, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Elphinstone College, Fort.

Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon the 8th March at the Town Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
6-30 THEATRE 9-45
OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
Exclusive to Excelsior Syndicate.
With the Irish at the Front!
THE MUNSTER FUSILIERS
IN A
BOMBING RAID.
Taken on the spot.
DESTRUCTION OF A GERMAN BLOCKHOUSE.
Remarkable pictures of British big-gun work taken through a trench loophole at great risk.
Eight huge shells are fired which gradually get the range. Daring work by artillery Observation Officer. Finally a shell lands right in the centre of the German Defence. There is a terrific explosion and the whole Blockhouse completely vanishes. Putting "Mother" (the Big British Gun) to bed.
Other remarkable films to follow.
JACKIE SAUNDERS
the wild girl in
ADVENTURES OF A MAD CAP.
Max Linder in a screamiug absurdity
MAX BECOMES A COOK.
Prices Rs. 2, 1, and 8 and 4 annas.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE THEATRE DE LUXE.
"THE TIMES OF INDIA" says:
"It is easy for Theatrical Managers to claim the greatest success ever attained—on paper—for each company that visits them, but the public can at once test the veracity of their statements by attending the performances."
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
which is now entering its record month at the
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
has certainly broken all Bombay records, as all who were present during this week-end saw for themselves.
TO-DAY
GIGANTIC HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
AT 5-30 AND 9-30.
LAST PERFORMANCES
OF
THE ROYAL
ITALIAN CIRCUS
POSITIVELY CLOSING WEDNESDAY NEXT.
NOTICE.
Orphanages and other charitable Institutions who have not yet received an invitation to visit the Opera House free of charge are requested to communicate with
HARRY FRIEDMAN,
Manager.
PLANS FOR RESERVED SEATS AT ROSE & Co.,

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA,
SANDHURST ROAD
(East of Olympia Cinema)
Where
A Mystery of Mysteries. Unique piece in the pictorial world, full of sensation and thrill. To see it is to admit the highest advancement of science that a human brain can ever achieve. Instruction and amusement going side by side. It keeps your heart beating as episode after episode meets your eyes.
TO-NIGHT.
THE MYSTERY OF AL-SIN
III PART.
EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 3-30 p. m.
MATINEES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-15 p. m.
A SUPER SERIAL.
45,000 ft. Long. 8,000 ft. Weekly.
Al-Sin the self-styled "Higher one" and his gang of resourceful desperados will stand at your service to give you a touch of their mightiness in Science, Art and foresight.
Fail not to pay a visit and you shall not have cause for regret.
To be distributed
RS. 500 CASH PRIZES.
amongst the on-lookers.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p. m
EMPIRE CINEMA
The Cinema that shows the pick of the
WORLD'S BEST PICTURES
A film version of the most successful Drama ever Written. Pathe's Wonderful Film
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"
THIS WEEK 1ST EPISODE 4000 FEET.
NEXT WEEK 2ND EPISODE.
BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR FILM
MINING ACTIVITY ON THE BRITISH FRONT
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS BY EMPIRE CINEMA
LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER SERIES
Another EMPIRE Exclusive
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in "THUNDER AND LIGHTNING"
The world's greatest comedian in his happiest vein. A 3,000 feet comedy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Commencing Saturday March 10th
At 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
presents
THE
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY
COMPANY
of
25 ARTISTES 25
in
THE GREAT LONDON REVUE
"THE REDHEADS"
"THE REDHEADS"
"THE REDHEADS"
FULL ORCHESTRA
under the direction of
WOLSELEY CHARLES
Booking will open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Tuesday Morning March 6th.
(Matinee Sunday March 11th at 6 p.m.)

6-30 To-night 10
IS THE
GREAT GALA PERFORMANCE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
NEW ARTISTES
NEW BUSINESS
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
and
Special Engagement following their enormous Succes in China and Japan
of
THE WHAT NOTS:
A HIGH CLASS VARIETY COMPANY
And
MYSTICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Comprising
RENVILLE ROBERTY
MASTER-MAGICIAN
AND ILLUSIONIST
MISS IRENE BERYL
Classical and speciality dancing, chorus, ballad and Serio Singing, ragtime medleys.
"SHE STANDS ALONE"
CHARLIE
Comedian.
THAT'S ALL, with a Style of his own.
THE WARLEYS.
MINISTERS OF MIRTH.
Sketch Artists and dancers.
MISS MONA
The Popular Soubrette
of
CATCHY CHORUSES
SEE THE GREAT SENSATIONAL
VAMPIRE
DANCE
AND OUR
NUT REVUE
JACK ASHORE
A Scream of laughter from beginning to end.
BRILLIANT COSTUMES
and
SPECTACULAR LIGHT EFFECTS
Intercepted by
THE FLOWER GIRL
OF MONT MARTRE
Featuring PROTEA,
AND COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 7.

The disturbance in north-east India has given widespread rain there, while rain has also fallen in Simla, Mussooree Hills and south Madras.

The chief falls are:—Port Blair one and a half inches, Cherrapunji and Calcutta one, Berhampore one a half inches, Mymensingh three-quarters Mukteswar one and a half, Mussooree one, Dehra Dun, Chakrata and Ludhiana a half and Trivandrum one. Another disturbance is approaching northern India from the West.

Forecast:—Appearance of rain along the North-West Frontier with decrease in north-east India and east Punjab.

Further snow fell at Simla and the surrounding hills to-day.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th March 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north and the north-east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is in defect in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and Poona and normal or in defect at other stations. Temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall of importance has been confined to the extreme south. Conditions have not yet become settled in the Peninsula and the Puniab. A fresh disturbance appears to be advancing eastwards from Persia. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

A few showers are likely in Baluchistan, south Malabar and south-east Madras, and possible in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of March 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	73.7	57.0	77 ..		7.53	—2.20
Do. (6th Mar.)	74.1	53.0	79 ..		7.52	—2.18
Jask	81.3	66.6	81 ..		4.23	0.85
Muskat	..	..	.. ..		..	..
Do (6th Mar.)	83.8	70.1	69 ..		3.05	0.21
PUNJAB						
Mtiltan	82.1	52.7	55 ..		0.23	—1.63
Rawalpindi	72.0	43.7	58 ..		0.38	—0.78
Lahore	75.8	47.3	80	0.03	0.19	—2.52
Hissar	72.4	47.7	74 ..		0 91	..
Ambala	71.7	44.1	90	0.05	0.67	—1.20
Delhi	70.9	50.4	77 ..		1.14	—1.31
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.5	53.0	70 ..		0.75	—0.63
Mainpuri	78.2	48.9	81 ..		1.66	—0.34
Jhansi	82.0	53.3	76 ..		2.23	0.67
Cawnpore	77.4	54.1	74 ..		3.09	2.17
Allahabad	81.7	58.7	76 ..		3.04	1.07
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	86.5	52.8	52 ..		0.39	—0.56
Karachi	83.4	62.3	70 ..		0.14	—1.19
Ajmer	75.8	49.0	63 ..		0.02	—0.15
Jaipore	78.8	54.1	62 ..		0.60	—0.64
Kotah	82	57.0	40 ..		0.12	—0.74
Mount Abu	67.2	51.8	15 ..		0.42	—4.66
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.8	56.3	72 ..		0.88	—0.11
Dwarka	81.3	64.8	73 ..		0	—0.88
Veraval	78.4	62.8	86 ..		0	—0.45
Rajkot	86.1	54.3	40 ..		0.02	—0.46
Bhavnagar Pass	85.2	56.8	64 ..		0	—0.48
Surat	90.3	60.5	49 ..		0	—0.23
Ahmedabad	91.0	57.8	19 ..		1.04	0.68
Deesa	89.4	51.7	20 ..		1.25	0.67
Neemuch	80.1	54.0	56 ..		1.19	0.41
Indore	82.3	56.6	36 ..		1.76	0.88
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.1	51.3	52 ..		5.29	2.97
Sauger	79.6	56.4	38 ..		3.96	1.07
Hoshangabad	84.5	51.4	40 ..		4.66	3.04
Khandwa	87.3	51.1	30 ..		1.68	0.62
Akola	90.4	54.2	27 ..		4.47	2.88
Amraoti	89.8	63.2	16 ..		2.11	2.23
Nagpur	98.1	60.2	24 ..		5.67	3.52
Chanda	91.9	57.2	54 ..		4.91	2.90
Raipur	89.9	60.5	46 ..		6.18	4.51
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.7	70.1	72 ..		2.40	1.83
Ratnagiri	85.5	65.9	68 ..		8.65	7.95
Marmugao	86.0	65.4	77 ..		5.56	4.31
Karwar	88.3	64.1	69 ..		9.08	7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.3	52.3	34 ..		1.66	0.81
Ahmednagar	88.3	54.7	34 ..		2.06	0.89
Poona	85.4	53.9	72 ..		2.92	1.83
Sholapur	93.6	59.1	29 ..		9.16	7.64
Bijapur	94.4	65.8	31 ..		9.56	8.45
Belgaum	91.7	55.8	39 ..		11.56	9.62
Aurangabad	87.0	64.8	11 ..		2.65	0.83
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	.. ..		..	..
Hyderabad	90.5	60.8	30 ..		3.99	2.30
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.0	70.8	67 ..		6.27	2.88
Calicut	89.2	70.9	80 ..		5.26	—2.34
Cochin	88.7	74.2	79	0.02	5.74	—3.79
Colombo	87.6	74.0	90	0.08	20.53	—3.72
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.1	71.5	91 ..		11.09	4.28
Bellary	92.3	61.7	39 ..		5.73	3.41
Cuddapah	100.2	73.3	69 ..		4.87	0.96
Madras	88.1	74.4	85 ..		18.52	—1.74
Bangalore	90.1	65.8	80 ..		11.36	5.20
Coimbatore	93.8	71.5	77	0.02	7.28	1.93
Trichinopoly	97.2	72.4	76	0.10	3.54	—6.34
Nagapatam	87.9	75.1	83 ..		16.40	—12.75

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 7th March 1917 was 30.084 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 6th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3,500
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	19,000
Mid. Americans	11.79 + 5
Egyptian F. G. F.	22.65 Unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May 17.78 +19; July 17.65 +17
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 17.33 +17; July. 17.22 +14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 6th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's opening price
March	11.43
Mar.-Apl.	11.37
Apl.-May	11.31
May-June	11.27
June-July	11.18
July-Aug	11.10
Aug.-Sept.	10.85 +4
Sept.-Oct.	10.43
Oct.-Nov.	10.34
Nov. Dec.	10.24
Dec.-Jan.	10.19
Jan.-Feb.	10.16
Feb.-Mar.	10.16
Mar.-Apl.	10.16

Prices taken at 10-10 a m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 6th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	11.39	Unchgd.
March-April	11.33	
April-May	11.27	
May-June	11.23	
June-July	11.14	
July-Aug.	11.06	
Aug.-Sept.	10.81	
Sept.-O t.	10.46	
Oct.-Nov.	10.31	
Nov.-Dec.	10.21	
Dec.-Jan.	10.16	+1
Jan.-Feb.	10.13	
Feb.-Mar.	10.13	
March-April	10.13	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 6th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.50 +20
July	20.10
Nov.	20.05 +15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool March 6th.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.02
" " Fully Good	9.12
" " Fine	9.45
" No. 1 Oomra Good	9.72
" " " Fully Good	9.90
" " " Fine	10.15 +10
" Broach Good	10.94
" " Fully Good	11.22
" " Fine	11.30
" Scinde Good	8.87
" " Fully Good	9.05
" " Fine	9.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Futures at New York May	17.75 + 27
" July	17.64 + .21
Spot Cotton at New York	Mutilated
" at New Orleans	
Futures at New Orleans May	17 30 + 2.
" " July	17.21 + .1

New York Mar. 6th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady—featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	52½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ %	43½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	63½
Government Securities 3%	54½ + ½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar 5th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85½ + ½
4½ % 1925—1945	£91½ Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 5th.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—82½ lbs. Afloat	89/9

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-March Value	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	70

SEEDS.

Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Nominal	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb-Mar. Sellers	113

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£139½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	22/9
do do Karachi Feb.-Mar.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-May. Sellers

Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/3½

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 7th.

DESCRIPTION.	Mar 1917	April 1917	May 1917	Spot COTTON
	DELIVERY.			
Broach, Good M G	..	398	..	..
Broach, Fine M G	408	404	..	410/15
Bengal, F.G. M G	388	..	..	285/95
Bengal, Fine M G	285	..	299	295/05
Bengal, Superfine M G	..	..	..	305/15
Bengal, Fine F G	..	..	..	292/02
Sind Punjab, Fine F G	298	..	..	295/05
Kham. Akola Fine M G	366	..	370/1	350/65
Ellich/Amraoti Fine M G	..	..	..	350/70
Dhamg./Pulgaon Fine M G	..	..	..	360/75
Yeotmal, Fine M G.	..	..	..	365/75
Nagpore, Fine M G.	..	..	..	370/80
Hingt./Wardha Fine G M.	..	..	..	315/85
Khandeish, Fine M.G.	353	..	..	335/45
Khandeish, F.G. M.G.	323	..	..	310/25
Khandwa Sanawad, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/25
Jalna F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Indore, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	400/10
Mathia, Fine M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Mathia, F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/40
Sawglined Dharwar Good	..	..	..	..
Coompta, GoodM G	..	..	..	..
Westerns, Good M G	..	..	..	..
Westerns, Good H G	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 7th March. 1917. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	..	300	290	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	..	..	..	..
Selnde-Punjab (M G)	..	305	295	..	Ready
	..	357	327	..	Ready
Khandesh (M G)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M G) G S	..	..	363	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) G S	..	..	373	..	Ready
Nanded	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra M.G. good (Fair-Staple.)	..	..	423	..	Ready
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	370	350	..	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	367	347	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	373	358	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	376	361	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpore	..	385	370	..	Ready
Kampti M.G.	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	386	371	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bloach (M G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	410	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	398	1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	415	..	..	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	405	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	350	340	..	Ready
Bhagalk (H.G.) Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. (M.G.) Darwar	..	..	..	410	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	401	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	393	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Mhaj M.G.)	..	..	..	420	May/June 17
	..	..	..	420	May/June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 7th—4 pm.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery.
Ready'	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore'	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 1 0	8 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 12 0	9 3 0
Teelseed, White 35/15	46 0 0	9 9 0
" Gajar 75 25	44 0 0	8 12 0
" Gajar 50 50	42 0 0	8 8 0
" Black	39 0 0	8 7 0
Popyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	34 0 0	5 5 0
Arandi	37 0 0	.. ..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 5 0	
Linseed May	9 12 3	
Linseed Sept.	10 9 0	

BULLION.

Bombay, March 7.

The Silver market is steady.
Eng. Bar Gold 28.
Shield Sovereign 15-15.
Dragon 15-13.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 89-14.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 90-0.
Silver 2nd Set. Ex-duty 90-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 3/8.
3 Months Sight Francs. 194½.
60 days Sight Japan 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67 Nom.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80 Nom.

SHARES.

The market opened a little quiet but closed steady to firm and a fair amount of business was put through.

Standards were placed from 1,512/8 to 1,527/8, Madhavjees from 1,575 to 1,585, Fazulbhoys from 647/8 to 655, Crescents from 216/4 to 218/12, Nagpurs from 2,215 to 2,225, Indore Malwas from 357/8 to 362/8, Indian Bleechings from 270 to 277/8, Pearls from 475 to 482/8.

Swadeshis were steady at 1,725.

Tata Irons were quoted from 227/8 to 232/8, and deferreds from 815 to 830, Katni ordinaries from 250 to 257/8, deferreds were steady at 830. Central India Mining were steady at 53, Shivrajpurs were placed from 43 to 44.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

In sympathy with an improvement in gunny market jutes opened strong and a fairly large business was reported, prices showing a further advance over yesterday's rates. At the close sellers predominated and prices gave way to a small extent. In some instances coals did not attract any attention and ruled dull, but steady. In other directions there was not much of interest doing. The following sales took place :—

Coal :—Bengal 815, 810; Damra 1-4; Raneegunge 36.

Jute :—Alliance (ord) 365; Auckland (ord) 193, 196, 200; Barnagore (ord) 110, to 114, 112; Belvedere (ord) 316; Budge Budge (ord) 330, 343; Clive (ord) 340, 342; Fort Gloster (ord) 418, 420, 425, 428; Fort Gloster (pref) 120, 121; Howrah (ord) 280, 281, 285; Kamarhatty (ord) 320, 325, 330, 332, 333, 335, 328; Kanknarrah (ord) 430, 436; Kinnison (ord) 465; Northbrook (ord) 30-8, to 32-4; Orient par; Standard (ord) 305, 308, 317; Union (ord) 405, 410 to 420; Union (pref) 121.

Miscellaneous :—Titaghur Paper (ord) 104.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-4 to Rs. 69-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70-8.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

WHEAT.

The second memorandum on the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1916-17, giving the estimates up to 15th February, shows the total area under wheat as under :—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	1,432,000	561,000
Sind	553,000	27,000
	1,985,000	588,000
	2,573,000 Acres.	

6.5 per cent. over corresponding area last year.

29.8 per cent. over decennial average at same date.

After sowing the season has generally been favourable everywhere in the Presidency except in a few places, mainly in the Deccan, where rain in February is said to have induced rust. The Sind crop is doing well everywhere. It is expected to yield between 85 to 100 per cent. of the normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar; between 100 to 125 per cent. in Khandesh and Nasik and 85 to 100 per cent. elsewhere in the Deccan and Karnatak except in Sholapur. Belgaum and S. M. States where the yield is estimated about 25 per cent. less. The Sind crop is reported to be about two-thirds to three-fourths of the normal. The season has been late but harvesting of the crop has commenced in places. The general harvest of dry crop will take place in coming fortnight and that of wet crop a month later. The Sind crop is not yet ready for harvest.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The second memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops shows the total areas under these two crops as under :—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts	111,000	236,000
Native States	13,000	55,000
Total	124,000	291,000

Linseed is 0.7 per cent. over last year and 6.5 per cent. below decennial average at same date.

Rapeseed is 34.3 per cent. over last year and 95.2 per cent. over decennial average at same date.

LINSEED.

The cultivation of linseed was extended in Deccan under favourable sowing rains along with wheat with which the crop is usually grown. In Karnatak untimely and excessive rain somewhat restricted cultivation. Season since has been fairly favourable and the crop has done well throughout reporting area except in places where rain early in February damaged it to some extent. The crop is expected to yield between 85 to 100 per cent. of the normal except in parts of Sholapur, Belgaum and S. M. States where it will be about 2/3rds of it. Season late and harvesting begun only in places where the crop was sown early.

RAPESEED.

In Sind cultivation of the crop was extended everywhere owing to favourable inundation and sufficient rain in hilly tracts. The season has been favourable since and the crop is reported to be doing well everywhere and is estimated to yield about ¾th of the normal. In Baroda and other States of Gujarat, where it is principally grown in the Presidency, it is thriving well and is expected to yield a good outturn. The crop is not yet ready for harvest.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 3rd March 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 3rd Mar, 1917.		
G. I. P. Rly.	21,42,800	4,36,18,751
A. D. C. Rly.	85,000	12,87,732
B. K. Rly.	4,700	71,537
C. B. Rly.'	14,100	1,48,475
Total	22,46,600	4,51,26,495
Earnings for corresponding *8 days ending 3rd Mar 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	25,82,259	4,46,03,623
A. D. C. Rly.	86,609	13,32,961
B. K. Rly.	5,054	1,02,073
C. B. Rly.'	14,877	20,89,029
Total	26,88,799	4,62,46,686
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	—4,39,459	—9,84,872
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Rly.	—1,609	—45,229
Inc. or Dec. B. K. Rly.	— 354	—30,536
Inc. or Dec. C. B. Rly.	— 777	—59,554

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 3rd Mar, 1917.	17,500	3,09,415
Earnings for corresponding *8 days ending 3rd Mar, 1916	13,426	2,51,432
Increase or Decrease	+4,074	+57,983

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week end ng 3rd Mar, 1917	2,400	28,295
Earnings for corresponding *8 days ending 3rd Mar, 1916	1,712	24,785
Increase or Decrease	+688	+3,510

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st December 1916.

*One day more due to leap year.

THE CRESCENT MILLS, LIMITED.

The Report shows a net profit of Rs. 8,27,696-4-11 including the balance of Rs. 8,345-12-2 brought forward from the last account. After deducting from the above sum an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1916 which has absorbed Rs. 1,20,000 there remains a balance of Rs. 7,07,696-4-11 which they recommend should be disposed of as under :—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share (free of Income Tax) equal 20 per cent. for the year Rs. 1,80,000, Depreciation Account Rs. 1,60,000, reserve fund Rs. 2,00,000, equalisation of dividend fund, Rs. 80,000, repairs fund, Rs. 50,000, bonus to staff Rs. 15,000, and to carry forward Rs. 22,696-4-11.

The mill building, etc. have been insured at Rs. 78,47,850.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Mar. 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 11 a.m. 9 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs.	29.817 Inchs
Temperature of Air	77.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.8 "
Dew Point	65.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.666 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.7 "
Minimum.....do.	71.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, ESE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	155 Miles.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY.

The audited balance sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1916, show a nett profit of Rs. 4,78,670-13-1 including the balance of Rs. 10,446-7-6 brought forward from the last account. Out of this amount Rs. 96,000 have already been declared as ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1916, at Rs. 15 per share leaving a balance of Rs. 3,82,670-13-1 which the Directors recommended to be disposed of as follows :—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share (free of Income Tax) equal to 14 per cent. per year Rs. 1,76,000, depreciation account Rs. 1,20,000, repairs fund Rs. 50,000, sprinklers Rs. 5,000, electric light Rs. 5,000, fire service Rs. 3,000, Drosophore Rs. 3,000, bonus to Staff Rs. 15,000, and to carry forward Rs. 5,670-13-1.

During the year under Report 2,400 more shares of Rs. 250 each were issued, thus raising the capital of the Company from 16 lakhs to 22 lakhs, divided into 8,880 shares of Rs. 250 each. All the shares of the new issue were taken up at par. The Directors have sanctioned a donation of Rs. 100 towards the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association, and Rs. 100 towards the Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association, and a gift of 2 bales of cotton in aid of the War Sale subject to your approval from this and each of the other mills. They have also granted to Mr. Gulamhusein Currimbhoy, one of your Directors, leave of absence for a period of 6 months during his stay in China and Japan for the benefit of his health. The building and machinery together with cotton, yarn, cloth, waste, stores, etc. are insured against fire for Rs. 1,13,78,380.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

The audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1916, show a debit balance of Rs. 70,621-7-3 which they propose to carry forward. During the year under report your Directors have ordered out 550 Looms from Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co. through their local agents Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, together with all the necessary preparatory machinery. A loom shed is being erected which will be completed shortly. The buildings and machinery together wth cotton, yarn, waste, stores, etc. are insured against fire for Rs. 53,93,020.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

The Report shows a net profit of Rs. 6,79,956 including the balance of Rs. 21,700-6-1 brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 1,50,000, in paying an ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1916, at Rs. 12-8-0 per share. The Directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 5,29,956 be disposed of as follows :—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (free of Income Tax) equal 27½ per cent. for the year Rs. 1,80,000, machinery deterioration Rs. 75,000, repairs fund account Rs. 35,000, reserve fund account Rs. 2,00,000, debenture charges Rs. 12,053, bonus to staff Rs. 8,000, and to carry forward Rs. 19,903.

The Directors beg to repart that the loan of Rs. 6 lakhs raised by the issue of debentures of that value on the mortgage of the companys building and machinery having fallen due on the 28th June 1916 the same was renewed for a further period of 7 years bearing interest at 6½ per cent. per annum. The mill building and machinery together with cloth, yarn, stores, etc. are insured against fire for Rs. 37,93,000.

Rs. 8,345-12-2 brought forward from the last Rs. 1,20,000 there remains a balance of at Rs. 78,47,850.

THE KHANDESH SPG. & WG. MILLS CO, LTD.

The annual meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding. The following report for the year ending 31st December, 1916, was submitted and the recommendations passed :—

The Directors feel pleasure to report that the year's working has resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,93,222-14-5 which with balance of Rs. 1,033-5-11 brought forward from the last year's account, brings the total to Rs. 1,94,256-4-4. Out of this sum your Directors have declared an ad-Interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, at Rs. 40 per whole share and Rs. 10 per quarter share absorbing Rs. 30,000, and have written off towards depreciation Rs. 95,725-5-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 68,530-14-8 which the Directors recommend, may be dealt with as under :—To pay a further dividend at Rs. 50 per whole share and Rs. 12-8-0 per quarter share, Rs. 37,500; to Equalization of Dividend Fund, Rs. 10,000; to Extension of Machinery and Buildings Fund, Rs. 15,000; to pay Bonus to Company's Employees, Rs. 5,000; and to carry the balance to next year's account, Rs. 1,030-14-8.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas was appointed director in place of the late Dr. Dantra, and Mr. Karsandas Thackersey was re-elected as director.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS LIMITED.

The Report shows a net profit of Rs. 8,41,142-12-0 including the balance of Rs. 8,247-11-2 brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 1,80,000 in paying an adinterim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, at Rs. 25 per share and recommend that the balance of Rs. 6,61,142-12-0 be disposed of as follows :—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share (free of Income Tax) equal to 22 per cent. for the year Rs. 2,16,000, Depreciation account Rs. 199,000, Repairs Fund Rs. 40,000, Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000, Equalisation of Dividend Fund Rs. 70,000, Bonus to Staff Rs. 17,000, and to carry forward Rs. 19,142-12-0.

The debenture loan of Rs. 12 was renewed for another 10 years at 6 per cent. The mills have been insured for Rs. 1,06,76,000.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

The annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1916, showing a net profit of Rs. 7,01,819-15-2 including the balance of Rs. 2,436-13-10 brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 1,19,805 in paying an ad-interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1916 at Rs. 15 per share. The Directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 5,82,014-15-2 be disposed of as follows :—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share (free of Income Tax) equal 14 per cent per year, Rs. 1,59,740, Depreciation Account Rs. 1,27,000, brokerage on debentures Rs. 24,000, preliminary expenses Rs. 20,000, debenture charges Rs. 8,000, reserve fund Rs. 2,00,000, bonus to staff Rs. 15,000, and to carry forward Rs. 28,274,15-2.

During the year under report the Directors have purchased additional land admeasuring about 352 sq. yds. The mills and stock have been insured at Rs. 85,82,892.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

LENA GRANT CASE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CO D

Shiba Gopal v. King-Emperor (at the instance of Mr. Atkinson).

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.).

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Frank Oliveira, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The accused in this case was charged with assaulting and using criminal force to a woman Miss Lena Grant intending or knowing it likely to outrage her modesty, under section 354 of the Indian Penal Code. He was found guilty by the Magistrate and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

On the 15th of September 1916, the accused was charged with having on the 12th September 1916, attempted to entice away two minor girls from lawful guardianship and was put up to take his trial before Mr. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. That after taking all the evidence led by the prosecution and after the prosecution had closed their case the Magistrate held the prosecution evidence to be "flimsy and unsatisfactory," regretted that Mr. Atkinson, the complainant in the case, should have "taken the law into his own hands and assaulted the accused in a brutal manner" and in view of the "meagre and unsatisfactory" nature of the prosecution evidence discharged the accused under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That on the 14th of September 1916, the present accused lodged a complaint before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, charging Mr. Atkinson with voluntarily causing hurt to him under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. The Chief Presidency Magistrate without issuing even a summons, issued notice to Mr. Atkinson and after holding a preliminary inquiry, dismissed the complaint under section 203 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 27th of September 1916, and forwarded a copy of his finding to the Commissioner of Police.

THE NEW CHARGE.

On the 7th of October, the appellant was again arrested and was charged with having assaulted and used criminal force to Miss Lena Grant, intending or knowing it likely to outrage her modesty. The case was transferred by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, who tried him, sentenced him as stated above.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case according to the prosecution are briefly these:—Accused Shiba Gopal was charged under section 354 I. P. Code in that he assaulted and used criminal force to Miss Lena Grant on the 12th September 1916, intending to outrage her modesty. The age of the girl is 12 years. She was a boarder at the Convent School at Bandra along with another girl Mary Hoy. One Mr. Atkinson, an accountant in the G. I. P. Railway, and his wife were looking after Lena Grant, whose father, a ship's captain, was out of Bombay. Both girls were holiday making at the Atkinsons' who stayed at the Colaba Causeway. On the 11th September 1916, in the morning they went out for a walk and sat on the bunder wall at the Apollo Bunder. Accused came there and sat on the bench opposite and began to make signs. They kept quiet and went home. On the same day in the evening they went out for a walk on the Back Bay near the swimming baths and sat on the stones near the beach. Accused came there and made signs and asked them where they lived. The girls then started back and on return home in the evening mentioned the matter to Mrs. Atkinson in the presence of Mr. Atkinson. Mrs. Atkinson treated the matter lightly and told the girls that it was only their imagination. Mr. Atkinson, however, took precaution to give them instruction that they should allow the accused to follow them to the house if he again appeared and molested them. On the 12th September, in the evening, the girls went out for a walk on the Back Bay and sat on the stones by the seaside. Accused again turned up and sat near them. They then moved and went to the Bandstand and sat on a bench. Accused followed them there and sat on the bench. The girls then started going home across the Cooperage. While crossing the Cooperage, accused gave Lena a tennis ball. Later on near the military barracks, he exposed his person indecently for about 4 or 5 minutes and walked behind them for some time. After this accused asked them to go with him to his house and the girls said that it was too late to do so. Accused followed them to the Wodehouse Road. Near the Catholic Church Mary left Lena and went to inform Atkinson. After Mary left, accused seized Lena's hand and took her against her will behind the wall of the Convent School and there pressed her against the wall and tried to assault her. She struggled, but accused held her fast. Then accused took her back to the Wodehouse Road and across it to the compound of Rafia Manzil on the other side and thence to the garden behind. She was knocked down, and assaulted by accused. She then came out of the garden and was followed by accused.

On receiving information from Mary, Mr. Atkinson came out and he and Mary searched Lena in the Convent Street and in the locality round about. They failed in their attempt and returned home. After about 10 minutes Mr. Atkinson followed, later on by Mrs. Atkinson started out for searching Lena when they met her at the junction of the Convent Street and the Colaba Causeway. On seeing Atkinson, accused turned back and tried to run away but Mr. Atkinson gave chase and caught him. Accused received injuries at the hands of Mr. Atkinson, who gave accused in the hands of the Police, who had him removed to the hospital.

CONVICTING MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed "I do not see anything inherently impossible or even improbable in the facts as stated by Lena Grant and Marie Hoy to justify me in disbelieving them. The surrounding circumstances and the conduct of the parties to my mind lend weight to the case for the prosecution. I believe the evidence of Lena Grant corroborated as she is in circumstantials by Marie Hoy and Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson. I find accused guilty of the offence with which he is charged and convict him accordingly. His own Counsel at the close of his address stated that if accused were found guilty he would make no appeal for a lenient sentence as he deserved the maximum that the Court could inflict on him. I accept the estimate of the gravity of the accused's offence and sentence the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment."

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Setalvad for the appellant said that the questions before the Court were mainly questions of fact. Firstly, whether the prosecution could be accepted and if it was, then, whether the case was triable by the Magistrate. The offence made out by the prosecution came under section 376 and 511 I. P. Code and was exclusively triable by the Sessions Court. There were two stages in the case. First what happened at the Cooperage and second what happened in the compound of the Convent School and the Rafia Manzil. Then the Counsel referred to Lena's evidence in detail.

Shah J.—You can't get out of the fact that the accused followed the two girls prior to Mary's going to fetch Atkinson. If this were an isolated incident then it could have been explained.

Mr. Setalvad.—Unless it is established by direct evidence, your Lordships can't conclude one way or the other.

Mr. Setalvad, continuing said that two things were to be borne in mind viz., Lena had no knowledge of sexual matters and secondly had not attained puberty. There were two stages in the story. One what happened in the presence of Mary and what happened behind her back when she had gone to call Mr. Atkinson. The whole story was highly improbable.

Shah J.—Do you mean to suggest that the whole of the story was improbable.

Mr. Setalwad: The indecent exposure in the crowded locality like that of the Cooperage and what is alleged to have happened in the garden and the compound of the Rafia Manzil, is improbable. Coupled with this the fact that the story was not mentioned till the 17th goes to show that the whole thing is inherently improbable. Still further improbable is Lena's story about the catching hold of her hand and taking her to the compound of the Convent School. Wodehouse Road at this hour is not a deserted one. If that was a fact then surely the girl would have raised an alarm. Further we are told that she was dragged inside the compound of the Rafia Manzil on the other side of the Wodehouse Road. Is it possible that the accused would dare to assault Lena at such time and place.

Shah J: Assuming for argument's sake that there is doubt as to these incidents and taking the general story of the accused following the girls, then does it not amount to an offence under section 354, I. P. Code?

Mr. Setalwad: No, my Lord.

Shah J: You mean to say that following or worrying the girl was nothing.

Mr. Setalwad: It may be anything but not an offence under section 354.

The counsel then read the accused's statement which contained the passage that the accused coughed and expectorated which seemed to annoy the girls. The girls abused him and called him, "Damn swine, pig."

Batchelor J: Do you believe these words could come from a girl?

Mr. Setalwad: We are not unfamiliar of such language being used by Europeans towards native servants.

Batchelor J: She was a girl from a convent.

Mr. Setalwad: Though she was a girl from the convent, she was living with the Atkinsons off and on.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Advocate-General then replied on the correctness of the conviction and urged that if the prosecution story was true then there cannot be any question as to the reduction of the sentence.

JUSTICE BATCHELOR'S JUDGMENT.

His Lordship Sir Stanley Batchelor in delivering his judgment, said that this was an appeal from the judgment of the learned Second Presidency Magistrate who had convicted the accused under section 354 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The facts and the circumstances connected with the alleged offence were carefully set out in the learned Magistrate's judgment. After a very thorough argument advanced on behalf of the appellant his Lordship was satisfied that the conviction was just and must be confirmed. The present prosecution was the result of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's intervention in the proceedings. For the learned Third Presidency Magistrate had for reasons, which his Lordship, was wholly unable to follow, discharged the present appellant in regard to an accusation of an attempt to kidnap the girls Lena Grant and Mary Hoy. In his Lordship's opinion justice was indebted to the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate for the action which had led to the bringing of an offender to justice. The evidence for the prosecution seemed to fall into two distinct categories. The first related to events which happened while the two girls were together, and secondly to events which had happened while Lena Grant was alone with the accused. Of the events falling in the first category there could be no reasonable doubts whatsoever. They were deposed to not only by Lena and Mary but the two girls were sufficiently corroborated by the other witnesses. His Lordship was, therefore, fully satisfied as to the truth of the events alleged by the prosecution to have occurred during that time. If that was so it went a long way to support, and of accepting, the statements made on behalf of the Crown. Those events included the fact that within a few yards of passing wayfarers, the present accused taking advantage of the dusk of the evening had the reckless audacity of indecently exposing his part of the body to the girls; that thing was a measure of the length to which the accused was prepared to go for the gratification of the lust by which he was enslaved. His Lordship, therefore, found no difficulty in accepting all what Lena Grant had said. After Mary Hoy had left her she was helpless and he proceeded still further in his attempt to gratify his lust which was dominating him. His Lordship fully appreciated the force of Mr. Setalwad's arguments that at the time when the above story was divulged by Lena in Court, Mr. Atkinson had a motive for inveighing the accused. But his Lordship was entirely unable to believe that either he or his wife would have instigated the girl Lena to concoct a disgusting story of that kind. The learned Magistrate himself testified that in his Court nobody had suggested that Lena had concocted the story.

LENA'S STORY NOT IMPROBABLE.

If Lena's story was not a wilful periury then it was in substance a true story. There was nothing to indicate that it was a concocted story, and the preceding events supported the view that it was in substance a true story. As to her silence in not first disclosing the facts that need excite no surprise. It was notorious amongst all communities that girls carefully trained and brought up and who were ignorant in sexual matters would be extremely shy of making any disclosure of such a kind. In the previous case when the accused was charged with kidnapping it did not appear that questions bearing upon that particular point were put to the girls and one could not have expected the girls to volunteer anything of such a kind. On those grounds his Lordship was satisfied that the appellant was rightly convicted. Before the learned Magistrate his own counsel took the attitude that if the charge was made out against the appellant then the appellant richly deserved the penalty of two years which he had received. His Lordship for reasons given by the learned Magistrate, agreed with the sentence passed upon the appellant. His Lordship accordingly confirmed the conviction and sentence passed upon the appellant in the case.

JUSTICE SHAH'S CONCURRENCE.

Justice Shah in delivering a concurrent judgment, observed that after careful considerations his Lordship came to the conclusion that the prosecution story was true. As regards the main story of the prosecution his Lordship was of opinion that generally speaking the account given by Lena, might be accepted as true. The difficulty in the case really centred round that part of Lena's story which referred to the incidents on the evening of the 12th September in the compound of the Convent School and that of the Raffia Manzil. The difficulties in the main were two. Firstly, that part of the story was not mentioned by Lena till the 17th September and that there was complete omission of that part of the story when she was examined before the Third Presidency Magistrate. Secondly, the improbability of a man venturing to do such acts as were attributed by Lena to accused at that time and that place. No doubt these were considerations which were entitled to certain weight. And after giving best considerations to them, his Lordship was satisfied that under the circumstances of the case that part of Lena's story was true. The accused had offered no explanation of his conduct except suggesting that the whole case was a concoction. Even if the rest of Lena's story was considered, it was quite clear that the accused was then bent upon some evil purpose; and under those circumstances and having regard to the cross-examination and the way in which Lena stood that cross-examination, it seemed to his Lordship that there was no good reason to doubt about her truthfulness. The learned Magistrate who had seen her, had believed her and in a case of this kind it seemed to his Lordship that a good deal of weight must be attached to the fact that the trial Court has believed Lena's story. It was quite true that after the accused was handed over to the police on the 12th evening it was very likely that Mr. Atkinson must have asked the girl where she was during the interval that Mary had gone to fetch him. It was also clear that at that time she did not give out the story which she gave ultimately on the 17th. This was no doubt a consideration which gave reason to pause before accepting Lena's story. But there had been no cross-examination of Mr. Atkinson and the consideration of the fact of her natural unwillingness to state what had happened at the earliest opportunity sufficiently accounts for the omission to do so. Though at one stage of the case his Lordship felt doubt whether that part of her story should be accepted in its entirety as true or not. After hearing arguments on both sides his Lordship had been satisfied that Lena had spoken the truth and if that be the case then the sentence was not unduly severe.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

Their Lordships accordingly confirmed the conviction and the sentence.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. Banaji with Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for the appellant.

The Advocate-General with the public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

SENTENCE ON A HOUSEBREAKER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Tulsi Dana, a Hindu, with house-breaking and theft. The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of March 1, one Parbhu Vithoba found one of the bars on the window on the second floor of a house in Bazar Gate street, in which he lived removed and he also missed a trunk containing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 200. On the 2nd instant the accused was seen removing two saris and a gold embroidered cap of the value of Rs. 92 from under some debris near by and he was arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had been asked by someone to go to the place and fetch the articles.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

OPIUM SMUGGLER FINED RS. 1,000.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, Excise Inspector P. J. Hudson charged Hydrally Mian Bahadurally, a Mahomedan, aged 50, with importing 19 pounds of opium from Khandwa, valued at Rs. 675. The accused, who had a chemist's shop in Kamatipura, had specially gone to Khandwa to bring the opium and he was arrested at the Musjid Bander Station on Monday morning while getting down from the train. His trunk was searched and the opium was found in it. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that the trunk had been given to him by some person. The Magistrate convicted the accused, but considering his age sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INCORRIGIBLE JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, Ali Essack and Jusub Osoman, inmates of the David Sassoon Reformatory, were charged with causing hurt to a public servant to deter him from doing his duty, with attempting to cause hurt to a public servant and with hurting Narayan Tatoba. The accused were apprenticed in the institution. On the 25th ultimo while the second accused was watering the roads some water fell on warder Narayan who thought that it was done purposely and caned him. The same morning while the warder was forming the boys for quinine parade the first accused, who was a cousin of the second accused, flung a bucket in the warder's face which caused a wound on his nose. The second accused then picked up the bucket and rushed against the warder, but the Medical Officer intervened and the first accused threw another bucket at him. They were then arrested.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate in delivering judgment observed that Warder Narayan was not a public servant. The institute was a charitable one and was conducted under Government supervision. The Court thought that the warders there occupied the same position as sepoys, in the service of court of Wards hence they were not public servants. Moreover, the accused had been in the Institute under the agreement of apprenticeship, which could not be termed confinement. The Court, however, convicted both the accused. Their certificates described the accused as incorrigible and they had been punished often. They were sentenced to one year's and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

On the application of Col. Lloyd Jones the agreement with the accused was cancelled.

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CRUSHED UNDER A MOTOR LORRY.

DELISLE ROAD TRAGEDY.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Kondibai, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, residing with her parents at De-Lisle Road, Byculla who was crushed under a motor lorry on Tuesday evening. Inspector Carter led the evidence. Munchershah Sorabji Master driver of the motor lorry, was present at the enquiry with an pleader Mr. B. J Dhondi.

Gainoo Bhane, the girl's father, said that on going to the spot he saw the body of the deceased on the side of the road with her head crushed.

Kondaji Oomaji, a grocer, who has his shop opposite the place, said Munchershah was driving the lorry and four others were seated with him in the front. The deceased was crossing the road. She was about the middle of the road, when she suddenly stepped back. The lorry just then swerved. It was going fast and swerved a good deal. It made a noise when moving but the horn was not blown. It was about thirty feet from the child when it began to swerve. The deceased did not turn round and run. She stepped back about two paces. Witness saw the front wheel on the left side of the lorry pass over her. When witness saw the lorry approaching the child, he (witness) with other shopkeepers shouted out. After knocking down the deceased, the lorry ran to the other side of the road and dashed into a hand-cart which was laden with spices and which was being pushed. The man who was pushing the hand-cart left it and ran for his life towards a shop. The cart was damaged and upset on the footpath. The lorry stopped afterwards. It went between fifty to sixty feet after it ran over the deceased. The police arrived soon and took measurements of distances. The kerbstones of the foot-path had been slipped, off by the collison with the wheel of the lorry.

Questioned by a juror, the witness said that on the left side of the lorry there was a line of carts laden with cotton bales going in the same direction as the lorry, which had not passed all the carts when it swerved. None of the carts were in front of the lorry at the time. When the lorry swerved, the horn was not blown and the speed continued as before, it was not checked. The lorry was moving faster than a victoria.

Cross-examined by Mr Dhondi, the witness said the deceased was not collecting cowdung on the road; she was going from the chawl side towards the station.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

JUBBULPORE BRIBERY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 5.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Mr. Justice Tudball and Mr. Justice Rafique delivered judgment in the case against J. H. Frere, late District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpore and his cook, in connection with the alleged taking of bribes from subordinates. Their Lordships dealt with the evidence in full and found both the accused guilty, remarking that when dealing with his financial position : oused Frere made no attempt to explai how he spent so much money without di ving on his account, and holding that in spite of discrepancies the evidence was in the main true against both the accused and that Frere had taken bribes through the medium of his cook.

Their Lordships convicted Frere and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the three charges, the sentences to run concurrently, taking into consideration that the conviction would ruin the accused's career, and result in his social ostracism. Frere's cook was also found guilty of abetment and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

PROF. KARVE AT JUNAGADH.

(From a Correspondent.)

Professor D. K. Karve of the Indian Women's University gave an interesting lecture before the elite of Junagad on Saturday last in the central hall of the Bahadurkhanji High School, Principal Scott presiding. The lecturer gave an outline of the Indian Women's University and explained how its inception was due to the Japan Women's University, a short account of which accidentaly fell into his hands. The special feature of Indian Women's University was that all the teaching was to be given through the vernacular. And the idea was that in course of time colleges would start up in various parts of the country affiliated to the University and teaching their courses each through its own vernacular. With regard to the courses of study they had got a large number of voluntary subjects to choose according to individual likes and tendencies. But they had insisted on a working knowledge of English and a thorough grounding in domestic economy and hygiene and child psychology. "We have to remember," said Prof. Karve, "that in India more especially than in other countries, almost every woman is expected to marry and set up a house; we have therefore to suit our education to these conditions and not merely strive to emulate the condition of boys."

Next they had a Senate consisting of sixty members with the revered Dr. Bhandarkar as its Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye as its Vice-Chancellor and a number of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of India as members.

And lastly with regard to the financial side of the University during the first year they succeeded in getting promises of donations amounting to Rs. 60,000 and of annual subscriptions amounting to Rs. 10,000 and he was sure that as the years rolled on and the work of the University as it was actually performed from year's end to year's end was seen by the public, there would be no stint of money.

EASTERN AND WESTERN IDEALS.

Mrs. E. M. Scott following Prof. Karve expressed her pleasure at the lucid manner in which Prof. Karve had outlined his scheme, she was glad to see that the courses were not a mere imitation of the West because in the West the individual was the unit, while here the family was the unit. Women were by no means inferior to men and given equal opportunities they could come equal to or even surpass men in most subjects. But they had a different sphere in life and their education, therefore, should have reference to their life's work.

Principal Scott in his presidential remarks drew attention to the note of cheery optimism that purvaded the whole of Prof. Karve's discourse. And he said that a movement engineered by men to whom work is worship and who sacrificed their lives to this sacred cause as Mr. Karve and his co-adjutors had done, was bound to succeed. After the usual vote of thanks had been given, the meeting dispersed.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF ASSISTANT STATION MASTER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 6.

The Assistant Station Master of Bharwari, E. I. R., was put on his trial to-day before Mr. Gurney, Magistrate, Allahabad and charged under section 304 (A) Indian Penal Code with causing death by negligence.

The accused was on duty when a collision took place at Bharwari station at the end of January between a passenger and goods train, which resulted in loss of life and injury to several passengers. The trial is proceeding.

INDIA'S PLACE IN RECONSTRUCTION OF EMPIRE.

APPEAL TO YOUNG BENGAL TO JOIN DEFENCE FORCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening at the Town Hall under the Presidency of Babu Surendranath Bannerjea to urge for self-government for India in the coming construction of the Empire and to appeal to young men to join the militia. Over 7,000 people were present. Babu Surendranath Bannerjea in opening the proceedings said that the time had now come when India should be given a substantial form of self-government, that would satisfy the aspirations of educated India. United India had with on voice demanded at the Lucknow Congress that a definite step should be taken towards self-government by granting the reform contained in the scheme prepared by the leaders of the Hindu and Moslem communities. The speaker was sure that they were in sight of the promised land, and that India would be lifted from the position of a dependency to that of an equal partner in the Empire with the self-governing Dominions. The speaker in conclusion made a passionate appeal to young men to come in their thousands to enlist in the Defence of India Force, pointing out that they should train themselves to defend their hearths and homes before they could govern themselves.

Mr. B. Chakravarty moved the first resolution urging that the resolution on self-government passed in the last Congress meeting, should be given effect to in the coming reconstruction of the Empire.

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Kasem, Messrs. Jitendralal Bannerjea and I. B. Sen, spoke in support of the resolution which was unanimously carried.

Babu Motilal Ghose moved the second resolution urging that if a Federal Council of the Empire be formed after the war, India should be adequately represented by duly elected representatives of the Indian Empire, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal seconded the motion which was carried.

Mr. S. Sarbadhicary moved the resolution thanking the Government for allowing Indians to enlist in their own unit and urging for equality of pay and status between Indians and Europeans. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Bannerjea announced that his only son Bhavasankar Bannerjea and ten others from the "Bengalee" office staff had given their names for enlistment.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 5.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day his Excellency the Governor presiding. After interpellations, Mr. Beatson Bell presented the amended draft of the financial statement for Bengal for 1917-18. He said it was a war budget and drawn up on strictly economical line. Last year they adopted the general principle of not allowing their expenditure to exceed the income. This year the Government of India allowed them to exceed their expenditure over the income by nine lakhs. The recurring assignment of nine lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India was for the improved pay and training of teachers. The opening balance of 1917-18 was Rs. 329,39,000. The estimates of the year, as provisionally approved by the Government of India, showed receipts aggregating Rs. 667,99,000 expenditure of Rs. 677,20,000 and a closing balance of Rs. 320,18,000.

Members in charge of the different departments then introduced separate departmental budgets.

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TO-DAY.

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Mahomedan: 13th Jamadee-ul-Auwal, 1335.
Hindu: 15th of Fagun Sud, 1979.
Sunrise: 6h.53m.; Sunset: 6h. 47m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Opening of the Bandman Musical Comedy Co., "The Redheads," at 9-30.
Holi (Hindu Holiday), Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Twelfth Extra Meeting.

FRIDAY, March 9.

Garden Party in honour of H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon by the President, Municipal Corporation, Victoria Gardens.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai, Bunderabas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 10.

Bombay Races: Thirteenth Extra Meeting.
Entries for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament close.
Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 19, Bank Street, Fort.

MONDAY, March 12.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Drawing for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Standard Mills Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, 3 p.m.
Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3-45 p.m.
Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 4 p.m
Sun Mills, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, Fort, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 13.

Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Garden Party at Government House at 5 p.m., His Excellency will hold an Investiture in the State Bungalow at 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Musical Comedy Co., "The Redheads, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Empire Theatre: "Two Little Vagabonds," at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

AMBALAL SARABHAI.—March 4th at the Retreat, Shahi Baug, Ahmedabad to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, of a son.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, March 8.

589—Extract from Brigade Orders.—Proficiency Examination.—A Board of Examination, composed as under, will assemble at Headquarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at 7-15 a.m., on the 8th March, 1917, for the purpose of holding an examination for proficiency Certificates in accordance with paragraph 77, A. R. India, Vol. IX.

President.—Lt.-Col. F. C. Laing, Indian Army.

Members.—The Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and Capt. J. F. W. Ricketts, 1st Gn. Bn. R. I. Fusiliers.

590—Candidates will parade at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. (Dress drill order) for the practical and at the Cathedral High School at 6 p.m. (Dress mufti) for the written examination to be held on Thursday, March 8th, "G" and "K" Companies parade at 7-15 a.m. on the Maidan on the same date.

591—Machine Gun.—Members wishing to attend a course of Instruction on Machine Gun, should send in their names to the Sergt.-Major immediately. The Class will probably be held at Headquarters on Wednesday evenings.

595—Parades.

"E" Company on Thursdays and Fridays at Headquarters, at 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section.—On Fridays, at 7-15 a.m., at Headquarters.

"F" Company.—Every Monday, at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress—Drill order.

"G" Company.—On Thursday at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Dress—Shirts and shorts.

596—Musketry.—The range allotted to—
Thursday, March 8th, Casuals.
Friday, March 9th Casuals.
Saturday, March 10th, Casuals.

597—The competitions arranged to be held on Thursday, March 8th, are postponed until a later date.

598—Q. M. Stores.—The Quarter-Master Stores is closed for the issue of clothing and necessaries until further orders.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, March 7.

243. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 10th March, 1917:—

At Headquarters—

Buglers, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

First Aid Class and Stretcher bearers drill, Thursday at 6 p.m.

Annual Prize Distribution, Friday, at 5-45 p.m. Dress, Uniform, Helmets.

The Officers will be "At Home" to all ranks and their families.

At the Engineering College—

"E" Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

244. Miniature range.—Minature Rifle Club, Thursday 8th at 7-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. each day.

Championships will close on the last date.

245. Range.—The Rifle range will be reserved for "A" Company on Thursday 8th instant.

"A" Company will parade on Classification range on Thursday 8th at 7-30 a.m Dress, Uniform.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2 Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

Orders for copies of photograph of Hockey team should be given to Cr. Sergt. Dobson "A" Company.

Price: Mounted, Re. 1-12, Unmounted, Re. 1-4.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this afternoon, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-15 p.m.

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total contribution to the above hospital now amounts to Rs. 29,04,095.

MAHOMEDAN GIRL'S FATAL FALL.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, concluded yesterday the adjourned the enquiry touching the death of Fatmabai, aged about sixteen years, who was found lying dead on the road under the window of her room on the second floor of a house on the Sandhurst Road on the 1st instant, under circumstances already reported. The jury returned a verdict of death from fall, there being no evidence to show how she fell.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The 12th annual gathering of the Israelite Brotherhood was held on Sunday last in the Hira Baug, when Dr. Jacob Ezekiel presided. There was a very large gathering of the Bene-Israel ladies and gentlemen. The report for the year 1916, was read by the Honorary Secretary, in which it was stated that there were 24 meetings held during the year. The circulating library continued to do satisfactory work and the Poor Students' Fund, started in 1914, to promote the cause of education by providing books etc., to deserving students, was making steady progress. During the year under review the Brotherhood had added two new features, viz., the starting of the Hebrew and Religion Classes. The finance of the club was good and the interest of the members increasing. At the end of the year under report the number of members on roll was 99. The President delivered an address in the course of which he briefly referred to the work done by the Brotherhood and emphasised the usefulness of a library of religious books for the Jews; and asked the members of the Brotherhood to carry out their plan of establishing one. He referred to the very urgent needs of the Community, such as a Charitable dispensary, a Maternity Home, an Asylum and an Orphanage. He then made an urgent appeal to the Bene-Israel young men to come forward and seize the opportunity of enlisting themselves in the Defence of India Force, and thus to prove their bravery and that of their fore-fathers who fought so valiantly for the British and Poshawas. After a vote of thanks to the President and other speakers, the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

VOYAGE RESTRICTIONS.

It is hereby notified for general information that by a proclamation issued at the request of the Government of the Dominion of Canada on the 24th February 1917, Masters and Owners of vessels sailing from Canadian ports are absolutely prohibited from carrying women, girls, and children under the age of 12 years on board any ship or vessel proceeding to the United Kingdom. British women and children are also prohibited from embarking on vessels sailing from any port in the United States of America to a British port unless urgent necessity for the voyage can be shown.

REPORTED THEFT.

Gansham Kashinath Thakore, residing on the Girgaum Road, reports that he closed the doors and windows of his house at 11 p.m. on Monday night and went to bed. At 7 o'clock the next morning he went into a neighbouring room, when he found his box open and clothes lying about. On examining the box he missed currency notes for Rs. 2,575 and a number of Government Promissory notes therefrom.

THE WAR LOAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much was said at yesterday's meeting about making the "Victory War Loan" a success. May I suggest to the committee appointed for the purpose a few ways of getting this "Patriotic Loan" subscribed quickly.

We have in India a large army of Rao Sahebs and Khan Sahebs. We have Rao Bahadurs, Khan Bahadurs, Justices of the Peace and a host of titled men who are considered somebodies and who are supposed to have great influence among the members of their community. Now is the time for these men to come forward and help Government in raising this "Patriotic Loan." Let them now leave no stone unturned to make the loan a success. Government has now a good opportunity to test their worth and value for distinctions.—Yours, etc.,

"A WELLWISHER OF THE PATRIOTIC LOAN."

Bombay, 6th March, 1917.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

The market for jutes opened steady with some fluctuations, Kamarhatty being lower than yesterday. A fair volume of business was put through up to luncheon interval after which holiday influences interfered with business and nothing more was done. To-morrow the market will be closed.

The following transactions were reported:—

Coal:—Ghusick 20-12; Jainty Central 15-12, 16; Sowardih 13-4, 13-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 363, 369; Barnagore (ord) 168, 169; Budge Budge (ord) 335; Clive (ord) 134, 136, 168, 139; Caledonian 230; Dalhousie (ord) 292, 300 s. I; Gourepore (ord) 580; Howrah (ord) 283, 285; Kamarhatty (ord) 320, 322, 325; Kelvin (ord) 449, 452; Northbrook (ord) 31; Union (ord) 415, 417-8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70 to 70-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 71 to 71-4.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed	7	m 10	50	26	0	7	m 4	56	16	3
		11	17a	27	8		4	39a	17	4
Thur	8	m 11	22	26	9	8	m 5	20	17	6
		11	40a	28	0		5	12a	16	11
Fri.	9	m 11	54	27	4	9	m 5	45	16	10
							5	44a	16	10
Sat.	10	m 0	4	28	2	10	m 6	11	16	4
		0	26a	27	8		6	15a	17	0
Sun.	11	m 0	29	28	1	11	m 6	38	16	0
		0	58a	27	9		6	45a	17	8
Mon.	12	m 0	57	27	10	12	m 7	6	15	11
		1	32a	27	6		7	15a	18	2
Tues.	13	m 1	26	27	5	13	m 7	35	16	0
		2	10a	27	1		7	46a	19	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
7 (Wednesday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 46m.
8 (Thursday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 47m.
9 (Friday)	6h. 52m.	6h. 47m.
10 (Saturday)	6h. 51m.	6h. 47m.
11 (Sunday)	6h. 50m.	6h. 47m.
12 (Monday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 48m.
13 (Tuesday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 48m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1917 Jan. 30th	6h.	21.5m:	a.m.
Full Moon	,, Feb. 7th	8h.	58.4m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 15th	7h.	23.2m:	a.m.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

The name of Maurice E. Bandman has always been a guarantee of a really first class show, and when it is coupled with that of so well-known a musician and popular entertainer as Mr. Wolseley Charles then there is no knowing to what heights a company presented by them can attain. Add to these two names that of Mr. Harry Hall (who has been responsible for some of the best produced musical comedies and revues in America and England) and there can be no doubt as to the success of the New Musical Comedy Company. Mr. Hall has been busy for the past two weeks with the Company's first production. "The Redheads," which will take place on Saturday next. We are promised a production surpassing anything ever seen in Bombay before. The principal parts will be taken by such clever and versatile performers as Miss Dora Dolaro, Miss Isabel Gindice, Miss Elsie Videan, Miss Alice May, Messrs. Reeves Hardsford, Bernard Ansell Wal, E. Eirby and Clayton Robins. Mr. Wolseley Charles is personally responsible for the orchestra so nothing more need be said about that branch of the production. A special feature will be the dancing of the Four Empire Girls, while the dresses alone will be worth coming to see. The booking for the "Redheads" was opened yesterday at Messrs. Rose, and Co., and already Saturday night promises to be a phenomenal house.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

A great treat is in store for the amusement-loving public of Bombay, for the "What Nots," a variety and high-class comedy company, appear at the Palace of Varieties (Gaiety Theatre) to-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m. The "What Nots" have just returned from a twelve months' most successful tour through Java, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, where they played to big houses and won the highest enconiums. This week's programme includes some wonderful feats of parlour magic by the Great Renville Roberty; a screamingly funny sketch entitled "Jack Ashore" by the Wharleys; some excellent ragtime songs and a skirt dance by Miss Irene Beryl, a wonderfully agile dancer; and the famous Vampire Dance by the Wharleys; while Charlie, the inimitable comedian, who made the King of Siam-laugh, will administer the laughing pills and startle the audience with his wonderful whistling. The Wharleys will be the first to introduce the Vampire Dance. Many no doubt have seen it on a screen but it will be quite different seeing it in reality. It is really stupendous and people who fail to see it will miss the time of their life. The sketch "Jack Ashore" includes a well-executed sailors' hornpipe. Charlie is a comedian, whose quips are decidedly original, while Renville Roberty is a magician of no mean order and delights his audience with the best parlour magic. In addition, Miss Mona will appear in a number of excellent chorus songs.

The picture side of the programme is equally strongly represented. The star film "The Flower Girl of Mont Martre" is a thrilling drama of Parisian life, which grips one's attention from start to finish, and in which the great actress, who played the heroine in the famous film "Protea," appears in the title role. The public are strongly recommended not to miss seeing this huge vaudeville and picture programme.

GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

This cinema is practically holding the public week after week and the untiring efforts of the management in bringing to their screen interesting films are well appreciated by the people in general. This week's programme is a well-made combination of laughter and knowledge and well deserve the throng that is to be daily seen at Kalbadevi Road. The present drama "Zvani" is a very powerful plot and keeps the attention of the audience to the screen from start to finish. A young Indian girl Zvani is saved from the cruelties of her father by a young European Baronet Sir George Righton, and in gratitude, she vows to render him all assistance that she could. Sir George, while in India, becomes engaged to Daisy, the Governor's daughter whom the stranglers have threatened to kidnap. These rogues succeed by treachery in getting hold of Daisy and prepare to burn her alive. Zvani is the daughter of the head of the stranglers and was then in Sir George's suit having run away from her father on account of being cruelly treated. This very Zvani could not see Sir George in grief and she helps him in regaining his lost Daisy. Later she receives a stab from her father intended for Daisy and even at last gets herself willingly poisoned in order to learn of a plot against Sir George and Daisy and getting the stranglers caught before they can play any mischief. The sacrifices that she makes are simply marvellous and hold the breadth of the spectators to the screen only. The comic films are also well chosen and well deserve their share of the programme.

OLYMPIA.

The Olympia Cinema presents this week a detective serial, Charles de Larue, a reporter is on the track of "The Vampires." This fascinating serial is producing tremendous sensation. The Vampires are a ruthless band of arch criminals who terrorize Paris. De Larue takes it upon himself to red the city of its affliction. Criminal cunning is matched against reckless bravery

DUMAS ON THE SEA.

INFLUX OF VISITORS.

(From a Correspondent.)

A large number of visitors are expected here during the hot weather, including several Ruling Chiefs and Princes. H. H. the Raja Saheb of Baria has kindly lent his Band for the months of April and May, and it will perform three times a week on the sea-beach. The usual arrangements for the lighting on the main roads and sea-beach and for the comfort and convenience of visitors are being carried out by the State Authorities.

The 4th of May will see the completion of the 10th Anniversary of the Installation of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Sachin and elaborate celebrations are being contemplated for the occasion.

Lieutenant Nawabzada Ahmed Khan is expected to return shortly to his regiment on the expiry of his convalescent leave. Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan, who has recently qualified for his M.A. degree at Oxford and has passed his Bar Examination, is expected back from England early in April.

The weather here is delightfully cool and pleasant with a nice breeze blowing continually.

Nearly all the bungalows available here have been taken up or occupied. Very few bungalows are now available. Due to the prevalence of plague in Surat, all persons coming into Dumas from there have to undergo strict medical examination.

PROPOSED TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.

NEW LINES ALONG ESPLANADE AND SANDHURST ROAD.

The Municipal Commissioner, has forwarded to the Corporation, for sanction, the proposals submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for extending the tramways system along certain roads in the city and for doubling the present single track along Colaba Road. The proposals are as follows:—

(1) An extension along the Sandhurst Road from Frere Road via the Elphinstone Bridge, to a terminus at the junction of Sandhurst Road with Breach Candy and Girgaum Roads. (2) An extension along the Esplanade from a point on the present lines a little south of the Flora Fountain to a junction with the Girgaum Road line opposite to the Framji Cowasji Institute. (3) The doubling of the present single track along Colaba Road from a point opposite the Cotton Green to the first level crossing of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

According to the Managing Director of the Tramways Company the Sandhurst Road Extension will supply a much needed transportation facility because it will place important central and western districts of the City into direct tramway communication with the Docks and eastern foreshore. At present their communication with the Docks by our cars is by the circuitous route *via* the Crawford Market and Carnac Bridge. The line will be double track throughout. It is of great importance in order that it may provide for the City the widest possible traffic conveniences that it should be joined by connecting curves to the existing lines in Frere, Parel, and Charni Roads. The purpose of the Esplanade Road Extension running parallel to the existing line in Hornby Road, is to relieve the existing congestion of tramway traffic upon the latter.. At the present this congestion is at morning and evening hours of "rush" office traffic acute, there being for several hours of the day a one minute service, and at times a car in every 46 seconds. The great number of cars which has consequently to pass through the Bori Bunder Junction causes delay and obstruction at that point. The proposed extension will enable the Company to run many of their cars proceeding to Girgaum and *via* Charni Road to Byculla, by the new route, and thus improve and expedite that service, and consequent on this relief, the service also on the Hornby Road route. This will undoubtedly prove a great convenience to the public who use the tramway. The proposed position of the new shelter for passengers near the Flora Fountain is that recommended by the Municipal Executive Engineer, also the position of the proposed new shelter opposite the Money School. It is also at the desire of that officer that the new lines are to be laid on the west side of the Esplanade, after passing the Queen's Statue, and not in the centre of the road. Complaints regarding the efficiency of the tramway service to Sassoon Dock are frequent and it is expected that the doubling of the track along Colaba Road will partially at least improve the service.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

QUESTION OF EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE

The agenda of the March meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation contains the following among other notices of motion:—

Mr. S. D. Navalkar will move that the committee regarding the proposed amendment of Election Law and the Improvement in the procedure of Municipal Elections be requested to expedite its report on the question of extension of franchise to tenants in order to enable the Corporation to bring the recommendations into operation at the next Municipal general election.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram will move that this Corporation resolves that the committee reconstituted by its resolution dated 6th April 1916, to report on the question of furtherance of primary education in the city, shall also consider whether it is not desirable to have a certain percentage of primary schools in Bombay teaching higher vernacular standards up to the full course.

TRAMWAY SHELTERS.

Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master will move that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the correspondence ending with Corporation resolution dated the 3rd August 1916, regarding the question of providing Tramway shelters at the Crawford Market and Money School and he be requested to ascertain and inform the Corporation why no action has been yet taken in the matter by the Tramways Company and to expedite the work.'

STREET ACCIDENTS.

Dr. Master will also move 'that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the remarks made by the Coroner at an inquest held on the body of a Hindu who died of injuries received by being knocked down by a taxi car on the 10th February 1917, and he be requested to report at an early date what steps he proposes to take with regard to the provision of a properly fitted ambulance for the removal of the injured in the streets and also for the provision of adequate accommodation for urgent cases of accidents and injuries brought to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.'

The death occurred in Bangalore on Monday of Mr. Louis James St. Clair Creed, son of the late Lieut. Col. Henry Creed of the Bombay Horse Artillery at the age of 62. He was for many years a planter in South India. The funeral took place on Monday morning.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

PUNJAB'S ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

A largely attended and representative meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held yesterday evening at the Town Hall in support of the War Loan. His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor presided and among those present were the Judges of the Chief Court, Financial Commissioners, Secretaries to Government, Members of Legislative Council, Durbaris and many others. The Lieutenant-Governor in opening the proceedings referred to the part played by the Punjab in the great war, including 120,000 new recruits up to last March, and much over thirty lakhs in war relief, aeroplane and other funds, in spite, of the inferiority in wealth and resources as compared with other Provinces In fact, so liberal was the response in money, that his Honour felt sometimes inclined to restrain rather than stimulate their generosity. Yesterday evening, however, he felt no such restraint, and explained the advantages both from the patriotic and economic point of view of the new loan, and the bonds and postal cash certificates, and appealed to all to hasten the day of victory by subscribing the loan A few days ago in reply to his Excellency the Viceroy his Honour wrote that the Punjab would not fall short of its resources and traditions. Its resources may not be so large, but its traditions were great, and in this connection his Honour referred to the response made by the Province in men and money during the eighties, when British rule had only been recently established, quoting, the authority of Sir John Lawrence. Now British Rule had been established as firmly as the Himalaya and the response should be correspondingly greater. Already the Bhawalpur Durbar had intimated the desire to subscribe 40 lakhs and a few other Native States 15 lakhs more, while offers had been coming from others. His Honour hoped that all, both rich and poor, would contribute and popularise the loan.

Justice Shah Din, Chief Judge, then moved the first resolution emphasising the duty of all to help the loan, which was seconded by the Hon. Maynard in a speech in vernacular, in which he particularly explained the advantages of postal cash certificates. Justice Shadilal explained what he called the cosmopolitan character of the loan, and its suitability to all requirements. Diwan Narendranath, retired Deputy Commissioner, the Hon. Shafi Rai Bahadur Pundit Sheonarain, the Hon. Bakhshi Sohanlal, the Hon. Ramsaran Das, Pundit Dindial of Bharat Dharm Mahamandal Agent, Bank of Bengal, and others expatiated on the advantages of the loan, the Hon. Ramsaran and another banker each subscribing 1½ lakhs each. Rai Bahadur Gopaldas Bhandari subscribed one lakh for the Amritsar Municipality, and several minor amounts followed. A sub-committee with power to add to their number was formed to help and popularise the loan.

MEETING IN SATARA.

(Associated Press.)

SATARA, Mar. 5.

A largely attended public meeting was held here to-day at the New Palace Durbar Hall, the Collector of the District presiding, to take steps to support the new Indian War Loan.

Mr. Brendon explained how they were all in duty bound, to make the scheme a complete success. Then on the motion of Rao Bahadur Pathak a people's committee was appointed to popularise the War Loan in all 18 wards of the City with power to add to its numbers.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar appealed to his townsmen to rise equal to the occasion in the War Loan matter as well as in the matter of Indian Volunteer Force, recently opened for them by the Viceroy with a view to strengthen the hands of their leaders who claimed equal rights for the Indians along with the other citizens of the Empire. This action on their part he added will silence their opponents, who took a fancy in making a subtle distinction between the classes and the masses, when it suited their ends.

In winding up the proceedings the president asked the public to work in the spirit of duty pure and simple.

MEETING AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 5.

A public meeting with Colonel Burlton, Deputy Commissioner, Simla, in chair, was held here this evening in connection with the Indian War Loan. A fairly large number of ladies, civil and military officers and others attended. The president in a suitable speech explained the terms of the loan. He was followed by Mr. Puran Mul a leading financier of Simla, Rai Bahadur Jailal and Khan Bahadur Mir Mohd Khan. A committee consisting of Messrs. W. D. Henry, C. A. Croft, M. Cotton, L. Puran Mul, R. B. Jailal, K. B. Mir Mohd Khan, Lala Mohanlal, Lala Sheocharandas, Lala Kashmirimul, Mir Shrif Hussain, Khawaja Abdulghani, Mr. D. Framjee and Munshi Sukhchain Singh with Colonel Burton as President was formed with the object of getting subscriptions for the loan and persuading people to practise economy so that savings may be invested monthly in the loan.

The following investments were announced:—Lala Puran Mul Rs. 1,00,000, Messrs. Sultansingh and Co. Rs. 20,000. R. B. Jailal and K. B. Mir Mohd Khan Rs. 10,000 each. Messrs: Lokenath and Co. Rs. 15,000, Mr. Mohanlal Pandit Amar Singh and Lala Harischander Rs. 2,000 each, and Mr. Mohd Umar Rs. 1,200. The meeting ended with three cheers for his Majesty the King-Emperor.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 5.

A largely attended public meeting was held this evening at Laldurwaja, the Hon. Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, presiding. Mr. Pratt explained the object of the meeting and made an appeal to the citizens to do their utmost to make the Indian War Loan a complete success.

Sirdar Nowroji Pestonji Vakil moved the main resolution and urged the shethias and people to support the loan liberally. Nagarsheth Kasturbhai seconded and Khan Bahadur Husenkhan and Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas supported the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Pratt has sent the following reply to H. E. the Governor:—"Your Excellency's telegram read in the large and representative meeting of Ahmedabad citizens and received with applause. Your Excellency may rely on the loyalty of Ahmedabad and Gujrat being expressed in prompt and liberal contributions to the War Loan."

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

A well attended public meeting was held here this evening at the Mayo Hall in support of the new Indian War Loan. His Honour Mr. Holmes, the officiating Lieutenant-Governor presided. There was a large attendance of European and Indian gentlemen. His Honour said it was an unusual thing to preside at a meeting to promote a Government loan, but rules and conventionalities had to be set aside and not be allowed to tamper with the measures to ensure a successful termination of the war. It was to the highest interest of India to help in finishing the war quickly and he trusted the public would respond patriotically and loyally.

The Chief Justice moved a resolution that the people would pledge themselves to ensure the success of the loan. In doing so Sir Henry pointed out if the war loan was made a success the legitimate claims of India on the British Government would be enhanced.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani said that it was to the individual and national interest of India to make the loan a success.

His Honour then announced Babu Motichand of Benares had promised to subscribe one lakh, Sir Sunderlal Rs. 60,000, and Nawab Abdul Majid Rs. 10,000.

SUPPORT FROM DHANDHUKA TALUKA

Under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Talukdari Settlement Officer, a large gathering of talukdars from 15 villages of the Dhandhuka taluka of the Ahmedabad District met at Bhimnath in support of the War Loan. Speeches were made by the President, the Mamlatdar Mr. T. P. Lakhia, Mr. Narsidas N. Vohra, the Karbhari of Gamph, Mr. Dhirajlal, the Karbhari of Bhimnath talukdar Chudasama Jalamsingji of Parabdi and Pachanji of Kharad. An unanimous resolution was passed to assist the War Fund by contributions from the talukdars and their villagers and arrangements are being made accordingly.

BOMBAY RACES.

NOTES ON TODAY'S EVENTS.

(First Race starts at 2-30.)

The Hamadan Plate. Division I.—(Six furlongs).—In this field of eighteen there are several who have not as yet made their debut and of those who have, two only have put up any kind of a show. These are Bhookhri and Pacific. The latter has only a poor fourth to his credit and the time, even for the heavy course of that day, was execrable. With Bhookhri however it is different and his two respectable thirds will probably instal him prime favourite. Others in the race are said to have put up fair track gallops but none is likely to press Mr. George's grey.

In Division II, Argonaut has placed twice but neither of these efforts was of any account and all that can be said of him is that he is 3 or 4 lbs. better than Medallion. Nevada with a 3rd place success six lengths behind Niger must therefore be given pride of place in the chances. Union Jack has been talked about a good deal at one time or another, but appears to still lack any kind of staying power to carry him through a six-furlong essay.

Division III points to a win for Equator with Adil and California in places while Fusilier is also said to be dangerous.

The Vihar Plate. Division II (six furlongs) will be more suitable to Mint Master than was the mile and a quarter, March Plate of last Saturday. He was well away on his own in the earlier stages and he naturally comes to one's mind in a shorter race but Khan Bahadur must also command respect while it is as well to mention that both Salim and Shatra have been flattering their connections in track trials for some time past.

In Division I, Thorium, who was just a trifle unlucky in getting beat at the 9th extra, should about win to-day. Powerful and Raven may be dangerous.

The Trombay Plate (One mile and a quarter)—Money Gold will take some beating but Malacca and Black Hussar must spell danger and Ruby Mine is sure to be strongly supported once more.

The Haydock Plate (Mile and a quarter) —Our selections are Athlete and Final Proof.

In the Minto Plate (5 furlongs), County Cricket is again expected and his owner will be present on this occasion, an accident having prevented him from coming over from Ceylon earlier in the season. In our opinion however Kenilworth is the likelier one and Binfield Grove should be near at hand.

A Consolation Plate (over a mile and a quarter) would be next door to a good thing for Madrina were a jockey available to ride, the correct six stone, but 10 lbs. over-weight must make some difference but she will run exceedingly well for all that if the pace is not over-done as was the case on the 24th of last month. Spenser is another who will take a deal of beating.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, March, 8, 1917.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

The first annual meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society which was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lord Willingdon, is a welcome sign of the growing attention which the question of the reformation of criminals is receiving at the hands of the public and the Government alike. The Society was started early in 1914, with the object of giving help to released prisoners without distinction of race or creed, and of making efforts to reclaim habitual offenders by enabling them, after release, to lead honest and respectable lives. The work to be undertaken was not too ambitious for a great City with its obvious need for such work and its traditions of social service and philanthropic munificence. Unfortunately, for nearly two years after its inception, on account of the war nothing could be done, and it was not till December 1915 that it was decided to have the Society registered and to start work immediately. Nevertheless it is very satisfactory to note that during the year 1916 the society has made earnest efforts to make up for the loss of two years of valuable work thanks to the energetic interest taken by Mr. H. P. Mody and the invaluable assistance rendered by Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society. Mr. Joshi with the help of a worker from the Salvation Army undertook the task of visiting the jails, interviewing the prisoners shortly to be released and offering assistance on behalf of the Society to such of them as sought it. After two months' experience, it was found necessary to engage a whole-time worker. The efforts of the society have been rightly concentrated for the present on the Common Prison at Umerkhadi, which offers a good field for its work as it sends out every day a good number of prisoners who having been short term convicts are the fittest object for the society's activities. Only a few prisoners are released from the Byculla House of Correction, but they are mostly habitual criminals whose reclamation though equally necessary, the Society cannot yet attempt. The net result of the Society's activities during the year was that 97 released prisoners were given help of one kind or other 29 being helped to find regular employment, 25 to restart their business, while others were assisted with food, clothing or railway passage. All this is certainly not commensurate with the needs of the hundreds of ex-convicts who pass out of the City's prisons but it is an earnest of the increasing efforts that will be made to secure the main object of the Society, which his Excellency well defined as that of giving those persons who unfortunately become criminals the best chance that can be given, when they come out of the prisons, to reform themselves. That the society may be in a position to do this it is necessary that both the Government and the public, especially the large employers of labour, should endow it with sufficient funds to extend its operations. Besides the financial aspect, however, there are certain other considerations which we trust the workers of the society will keep in view. The reclamation work of the Society to be really successful must commence with the Police Courts. The agent or the voluntary worker should, as far as possible, interview prisoners on remand, investigate their history, reason with them, and persuade them to enter some suitable home that the Society may be able to start, or to accept work. But not the least important work of a society of this character is the securing of prison reforms. Prisons have been not inaptly called "veritable finishing schools of crime, where the apprentice hand is readily trained under the tutelege of experts and where every lingering instinct of good in the bosom of the novice is mercilessly crushed out." Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, speaking at the meeting elected to favour the view that what happens to the criminal in jail is of secondary importance to the public, but of primary importance is what is likely to happen to the criminal when he comes out. This view is incompatible with the commonplace of experience that the most fruitful source of habitual crime is the treatment meted out to the prisoners in jails. The reformation of the criminal must really begin in the prison. We are free to admit that in recent years considerable improvement has been made in regard to the treatment of prisoners, but the reports of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in the various Provinces do not warrant the conclusion which Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson seemed inclined to draw, that very substantial progress has been made in rendering prison life "more reformatory and less deadening than it has been in the past." Our prisons still more or less remain places of torture where the vengeance of society is wreaked on those who have broken its laws, rather than what they ought to be, institutions for the reformation of the offenders. And the senseless and brutalising cruelty of the ordinary prison system, whether in this or any other country, still prevails because the system is based on the dominant notion that there are born criminals and that punishment is the only effective means of checking crime. On the other hand, it is fortunate that the correct view about crime and prisons which bases its methods of treating prisoners on a complete denial of the existence of the "criminal" and of a "criminal class" as also of the "conception" of the criminal as the unfortunate victim of "disease of criminality" is gradually gaining acceptance on the part of those who have given serious thought to the subject. Among these is Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne who in his recent book "Society and Prisons," emphasises the oft-forgotten truth that the population of prisons is composed of individualls very much like the individuals outside, and displaying the same varieties of character, who have been led by all kinds of motives and causes to the commission of acts called crimes. Not that Mr. Osborne entertains any sentimental illusions as to the acts themselves. He is as emphatic as any upholder of the iron discipline that the society should confine the criminal until it feels assured that he will not again, if released, commit the act. Mr. Osborne, we may mention, is no mere theorist. He is the Warden of Sing Sing Prison, one of the largest of American prisons, and once in order to study prison conditions at first-hand he lived the life of a convict for a week, "serving with what was reputed the roughest gang in Auburn Prison, and spending a night in the 'cooler.'" What this expert, insists upon is that you cannot break a man's spirit by punishment. You may, he says, torture him by solitary confinement and the rest of the prison regime, you can brutalise him, you can break his mind and his health in the same way, but you cannot break his spirit, and that the more society punishes a criminal with a view to deterring him by hurting him, the more obvious the crimes of society become to the criminal and the deeper the iron enters into his spirit. The alternative system that Mr. Osborne suggests is based on a complete disbelief in the efficacy of punishment as a deterrent, and on a belief that the criminal can be reformed. The system is actually being tried by him in two American prisons and consists essentially in trusting the criminal and in making him responsible for the organisation of prison life. Mr. Osborne's methods may appear to some very revolutionary, but there is much in the fundamental ideas on which they are based that may well inspire the Bombay Released Prisoners' Aid Society to make early efforts to bring about prison reform in the Presidency.

THE PROBLEM OF PROBLEMS.

Referring to the allotment of the recurring grant of £200,000 for improving the training and pay of teachers in primary and secondary schools, Sir William Meyer said in his Budget speech that "such an improvement in respect of teachers is an essential preliminary to further educational reform, and although present circumstances prevent our doing much in this direction we desire by this grant to give an earnest of our intention to make more liberal provision for education when peace and prosperity return. The grant and the assurance are both welcome. The training and suitable remuneration of teachers are obviously important and essential factors in educational progress; but they are not the only factors. Nor will the grant vouchsafed be sufficient for the purpose. The problem of education as a whole remains still unsolved and, encouraging as is the assurance of Sir William Meyer, it does not seem, judging from the attitude adopted by the Government towards Mr. Sarma's Resolution on free and compulsory education, moved at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council last week, that there is a likelihood of an early move in the matter. Mr. Sarma's Resolution recommended that a scheme whereby primary education might be made universal, compulsory and free throughout British India should be drawn up and sanctioned at an early date, and introduced as soon as possible after the termination of the war. During the course of the debate, which revealed strong opposition from the Government, Padit Madan Mohan Malaviya suggested a compromise by proposing an amendment, by which the question was to be entrusted to a Committee to report upon next cold weather. The attitude of the Government, however, was uncompromising, and the Resolution and the amendment were thrown out in spite of the strong appeals of the majority of non-official members. That the system of voluntary education has failed to meet, as it was bound to do, the growing needs of the country is not suprising, considering that in no other civilized country have similar needs been adequately met without resort to compulsion. All that could and need have been said on the matter was said by the non-official speakers with moderation and from a practical standpoint. The non-official demand was not for an immediate expenditure of money while the war lasts, nor did it suggest that compulsion should be introduced, when it did come after the war, in all areas at once. All that was required was that a workable scheme should be prepared for trial soon after the war. And how was this modest and reasonable plea received? Sir Sankaran Nair, on behalf of the Government expressed sympathy with the noble sentiments put forward by the mover of the Resolution. This sort platonic sympathy, however, does not help matters forward. It was the more superfluous as in opposing Mr. Gokhale's Bill, Sir Harcourt Butler had distinctly stated that no one would rejoice more than himself if primary education because free and compulsory in the country, and that it was the policy of the Government so to work that that desirable consummation should be brought about. In making that statement he committed the Government of India, first, to an approval of the principle of free and compulsory education, and secondly, to the obligation of conducting their educational operations in such a way that the time for making education free and compulsory would be hastened, and not indefinitely put off. Sir Sankaran Nair's speech was disappointing in that he did not proceed further than Sir Harcourt Butler and contented himself with repeating the worn-out arguments of the former that there was no popular demand, that the voluntary system had not been fully tried, that there were not sufficient funds to meet the demand for free and compulsory education, and so forth. Sir Sankaran asked in what way objections which seemed so potent five years ago had lost their force now. In asking this however, he merely begged the question. For the object of Mr. Sarma's Resolution was to never recognised the force of Sir Harcourt Butler's arguments. The object of Mr. Sarmas Resolution was to find out how far Government had progressed beyond the attitude favoured during the regime of Sir Harcourt Butler and, above all, how far they had taken to heart the lesson in this respect which the war has taught every belligerent country. The Government of India are perhaps aware that even in countries like England where the system of free and compulsory education has been in existence for many years, and where the distractions and demands of the war are incomparably more insistent, there is at present a widespread and vigorous movement born of the revelation of the war, for securing better education and more education. One can hardly open an English newspaper to-day without finding in it some report of a discussion or an address on the educational needs of the nation. The demand for the reform and expansion of education has attained its present dimensions because the English people are anxious about their future in the world's competitive struggle, and the claims of education have been recognised by the appointment of Mr. Fisher to the Presidentship of the Board of Education. What is the lesson of the war as applied to the educational policy of the Government of this country, the bulk of whose population are immersed in an appalling illiteracy? It was not too much to ask that even if no beginning in the direction of free and compulsory education was immediately possible in India, at least the Government might hold themselves ready to institute that beginning. The provision for the improvement of the training and remuneration of teachers is indeed one method of preparation. But it is a partial one, and what is required is to get ready a comprehensive and workable scheme to be definitely introduced soon after the war. And that was what Mr. Sarma's resolution asked for. Mr. Sharp in speaking of the special scheme which the resolution demanded said that they had many such schemes pigeonholed in the department, and it would not be any good to have this one also outlined only to be shelved! Nothing could be truer than this statement and nothing more damaging to the reputation of the Education Department which has of recent years been profuse alike with schemes for the extension of education, and with liberal promises, which still remain to be carried out. But that is all the greater reason, we presume, why one should be grateful for small mercies.

Notes of the Day.

Indian Women in Fiji.

They are toiling, toiling, toiling,
In the dense rank sugar cane,
And their hearts are burning, burning,
With a dull and smouldering pain.

They are weeping, weeping, weeping,
For the homes left far behind,
And their cry comes fainter, fainter,
On the distant south sea wind.

They are mute with sullen silence
Over wrongs too dark to tell;
And the memory haunts and haunts them
Of an evil black as hell.

They are dying, dying, dying,
Unblest, unloved, unknown,
Ah, God in heaven, in heaven,
Make their dumb cry Thine own.

C. F. ANDREWS.

An American Acknowledgment.

In commenting on British over-seas trade in 1916, the "Bache Review" of New York says that the total turn-over was nearly as much as that of the United States foreign trade for the same period. "But," the "Review" proceeds to point out, "we are a nation at peace, bending every effort of men, brain and capital to the accomplishment of trade and supplying the whole world, while Great Britain is engaged in the greatest war in the world's history, is financing it for itself and its Allies, and has a great army of its working population devoted to the production of war effectives. It is not the amount brought from other nations during the year that constitutes the impressive fact, but that, with the tremendous cost of financing herself and her Allies, cost not only in funds, but in attention, energy, and numerical labour forces, Great Britain should have been able to manufacture and sell abroad, nearly two and a half billion dollars' worth of goods and commodities."

Institute of Mothercraft.

It is instructive to note that among the latest attempts in England to check the waste of infant life is a project for the establishment of a National Institute of Mothercraft. At a meeting in London in mail week in support of the projected Institute, Mr. Arthur Acland pointed out clearly the importance and urgency of the work to be done by such an Institute. In England and Wales, out of 900,000 children born each year, it is estimated, 100,000 die before they reach the age of twelve months, and ante-natal losses from want of adequate attention are, besides, enormous. Of six million children, again, it is computed, one million are not fit to take advantage of the school education, largely because of early neglect of health. The Institute which it is desired to establish is planned, according to the "Westminster Gazette," to include an ante-natal clinic,—towards which £5,000 has been promised,—an infant's consultation centre and clinic, a school for mothers, a day nursery, a nursing school, and an observation ward for ailing babies.

Asking For It.

The Thirsty Tramp is evidently anxious to live up to his traditional propensities. He returns to the charge in two disjointed notes which are about the most crude and comic effusions even he has yet perpetrated. We shall leave his excursion into the theory of jurisprudence, *a propos* of the Press Act, alone: it has a muffled sound as of someone talking through his hat! Our main offence,—for which we have been pursued in three successive issues,—apparently consisted in our having ventured to attack the policy of the Excise administration in Bombay. As we have said we criticised from the public point of view. There is also, of course, the public house point of view, which the "Advocate" so feelingly represents, and often in language that must excite the envious admiration of its clientele. As for the remarks on "political apostasy," we should like to put it to the writer that the worst type of "apostasy" of which any Englishman, worthy of his name, can be guilty is to deny to another the same freedom of opinion and conviction that he claims for himself. If this self-proclaimed "Englishman" dares to challenge this proposition let him come forward. If not, and if he is "genuine," as he claims, let him, in view of his malevolent record, go down on his knees and apologise.

Liquor Control and Drunkenness.

That a rigorous restriction of liquor traffic in England as a result of the operation of the Liquor Control Board, has effected appreciable decrease in drunkenness, is evidenced by the statistics of convictions for drunkenness in the sixteen English cities having at least a population of 200,000. Taking 1913—the last complete year of peace—it is found that in these sixteen large towns the convictions were 107,316. In 1915 the total was 80,091 and it fell so low as 46,638 in 1916. In London itself the drop has been from 65,488 in 1913 to 29,453 in 1916 and the most remarkable decrease has been in Liverpool from 14,894 to 5,826. Considering that the working classes have been fully employed at comparatively better wages during the war, a fact that would be regarded as tending to increased drunkenness—the satisfactory results can only be attributed to the manner in which the sale and consumption of liquor has been rigorously regulated by the Control Board.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency lunched yesterday at the Yacht Club and afterwards attended an Executive Council Meeting at the Secretariat.

Her Excellency opened a Sale of Work in aid of the War Funds and the Women's Guild (Church of Scotland) at the Town Hall yesterday evening.

The following telegram dated Castle Rock 6th March, 1917, has been received by his Excellency Lord Willingdon from the Governor-General of Portuguese India:—

"Leaving British Territory we cannot refrain from showing our deep gratitude for the kind hospitality we received from your Excellencies which we will always remember with the best recollections. Please accept our best compliments and kind regards. Couceiro da Costa, Governor-General, Portuguese India."

NITRIC ACID MANUFACTURER CHARGED

INSTALLATION ORDERED TO BE REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 7.

One Jeevaji Budda Bhoy, who describes himself as belonging to the Pindari section of the Sait community, was charged before the Deputy Magistrate of Saidapet under section 133, C. P. C., with having installed a plant for manufacture of nitric acid in large quantities in his residence in a busy part of the locality.

The Magistrate who tried the man with a jury examined a chemical assistant in King's Institute, Guindy and held the manufacture of nitric acid in the locality was likely to be dangerous to public health and ordered him to remove the installation.

The report on Indian labour emigration to Ceylon and Malaya by Mr. Marjoribanks and Khan Bahadur Ahmed Thambi Marakayar, Members of the Special Deputation, appointed by the Government to enquire into conditions of free emigration is now published.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS ON ANCRE.

CHINA ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

BRITISH PUSH ON THE ANCRE.

POSITION EAST OF GOMMECOURT STRENGTHENED.

MANY SUCCESSFUL AIR FIGHTS.

SIX GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., March 7.

A British communiqué says the enemy attack eastward of Bouchavesnes was repulsed. We strengthened our positions eastward of Gommecourt and carried out raids near Arras. The enemy sustained many casualties and had forty-two men taken prisoners.

We entered the trenches south-east of Guinchy and took prisoners.

Many air-fights took place. Six German aeroplanes were brought down and eight were driven down damaged. Two of ours were brought down and five are missing.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.

ENEMY DISPERSED IN BOUCHEAVESNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., March 7.

Last night's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig says, we made further progress north-westward of Irles and northward of Puisieuxaumont.

We raided trenches eastward of Bouchevesnes and later our artillery dispersed the enemy massing for counter-attack on the trenches recently captured there.

BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES

BLAST FURNACES AT BREBACH BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., March 7.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes dropped many heavy bombs on the 4th instant on the blast furnaces at Brebach.

THE PRESS DEPUTATION.

COMMENTS ON VICEROY'S REPLY.

MADRAS PAPERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

Commenting on the reply of H. E. the Viceroy to the address of the Press Deputation the "Madras Mail" says:—"His frank reply to its protest against the press laws should clear the air." The paper continues:—"We have no special admiration for the Press Act but it cannot be denied that some safeguard is needed and we cannot find in ululations of the Press Association any hint of workable and effective alternative."

The "Madras Times" characterises the reply as a temperately worded one and says:—"The present times are exceedingly critical and even if there had been no Press Act in force until now we imagine that the present critical times might have been a justification for its adoption."

The "Hindu" says:—"It is Curzonian and polemical in character, uncompromising in upholding the present reactionary policy of the Government in relation to the Indian Press and fiercely denunciatory of some of the organs of Indian opinion." The paper adds:—"No candid critic can say that the long and laboured and declamatory speech of the Viceroy was opportune and statemanlike."

"New India" says the Viceroy has displayed himself in most unattractive colours and has placed himself in direct opposition to the opinion of whole educated India.

"Justice" says when however, the proper time arrives the Government, which once granted India the liberty of a free and unfettered press, will not be appealed to in vain, so to modify the existing law as to render the task of responsible Indian journalist as easy as it could justifiably be made. But this is not the time to make that appeal.

The "Indian Patriot" says the speech will create discontent and we are not wrong in declaring that by this speech Lord Chelmsford has distinctly announced to India that his five years would be a period not of progress, but reaction.

Commenting on the Viceroy's reply to the Press deputation the "Swadesa Mitran" says:—It is surprising and regrettable that the Viceroy should have thought it fit to condemn some of the pronouncements of the High Court. The policy of the British Government has always been to regulate actions in the light of judicial pronouncements, but in India there has been a tendency of late on the part of the executive to call in question the soundness of the pronouncements of his Majesty's judges.

The paper adds:—It is our misfortune that his Excellency failed to recognise the legitimate duties of the press, its conscious responsibilities and attitude of officials and their policy.

CALCUTTA PAPERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

The "Englishman" says:—It is impossible to treat deputations of this sort with patience but the deputation of the so-called Press Association has not been without its value, because it has given his Excellency an opportunity which he has used to the full to demonstrate the hollowness of agitation against the Press Act and utter the unfitness of many journals to enjoy untrammeled discretion in dealing with public affairs.

The "Indian Daily News" says:—The obvious thing for a Government, which finds its best intentions nullified by the super-intelligence of law courts, is to re-enact what it promises, in a clear language sufficient for the most muddle-ehaded High Court to understand. As it is, Lord Chelmsford seems to view with serene equanimity judicial difference of opinion on the subject of the Government keeping its word, namely, to allow orders of local Governments to be questioned in courts. It would astonish the public to know the great authority to whom Sir S. P. Sinha submitted the draft of section 17, but many people know the secret.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—The attitude of the Viceroy, we regret to say, will cause deep grief and disappointment, nay resentment, throughout the length and breadth of the country. We are simply astonished at the idea that his Excellency should create such an unpleasant feeling at a time when the wholeheared co-operation of the people with the Government has become an absolute necessity and ruled and rulers should live on the best of terms. There is no doubt it will have a chilling effect on the ardent loyalty which is now animating all classes of the Indian community.

The "Bengalee" says:—The Viceroy's reply will be read with a feeling of profound disappointment throughout India. We must be permitted to express our astonishment that language of this kind, so uncompromising in its tone, so completely divorced from exalted amenities, associated with the Viceregal office, should have found a place in his Excellency's reply to the address.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

FIGHTING ROUND CAURIERES WOOD.

ENEMY ATTEMPT AT FLIREY FAILS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., March 7.

Last night's French communiqué says on the right of the Meuse a vigorous counter-attack ejected the enemy from a part of the line he occupied yesterday north of the Caurieres wood.

An enemy attempt north of Flirey completely failed. Our fire wrecked the works in the Bezange wood. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

This afternoon's French communiqué says our fire and counter-attack smashed up the German attempts to drive us out of the portions of trenches we recaptured yesterday north of the Caurieres wood.

British naval aeroplanes dropped forty bombs on the railway stations at Brebach and St. Avold, south-east and south-west, respectively, of Soarbruck. Most of the bombs struck their objectives.

French airmen bombed the railway station and military establishments at Fribourg, in Brisgan, and the mills at Kehl, near Strassburg. They also dropped three tons of bombs on the aerodrome at Varenne, in Oise, seriously damaging the sheds.

FRENCH PLAY HAVOC ON ENEMY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE BETWEEN OISE AND AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., March 7.

Last night's Paris communiqué says, between the Oise and the Aisne the destructive fire wrecked enemy organisations north-west of Moulin Soutouvent and demolished casemates and dugouts north of Autreches.

There were violent artillery actions north of the Meuse along the Chambrettes-Bezonvaux front, but no infantry engagements.

CHINA ON VERGE OF WAR.

CABINET RESIGNS.

INSISTS ON BREAKING RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

PRESIDENT'S REFUSAL TO ACCEPT DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 7.

A crisis has arisen in Peking in consequence of the refusal of the President to accept the Cabinet's decision to sever relations with Germany on the ground that he was not consulted. The Cabinet has resigned and several Ministers have departed for Tientsin.

Efforts are being made to effect a reconciliation. It is understood that a large majority in Parliament favour severance of relations.

ALLIES CO-OPERATING IN ADVISING CHINA.

LATTER'S SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., March 7.

In connection with the situation at Peking Reuter learns that the Allies are closely co-operating in advising China, and conversations are proceeding in connection with the financial assistance in the event of China breaking off relations with Germany. This will probably take the form of postponement of the Boxer indemnity and revision of the customs tariff.

Leading people in China are in favour of severance of relations but there are technical difficulties in the matter which the President desires to overcome before assenting.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

PROLONGATION OBJECTED TO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, March 6.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., March 7.

Two Senators, supporters of the Government, declined to vote for the prolongation of the Parliament until the charges of corruption in connection with the vacancies in the Senate were cleared up. The Government thus finding itself in minority decided to dissolve the House of Representatives, enabling elections to be held simultaneously with elections for the eighteen vacancies in the Senate due to the effluxion of time.

MR. HUGHE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Mar. 7.
Recd. 0-20 a.m. Mar. 7.

The Federal Government has suddenly announced the dissolution of Parliament. This will entail an indefinite postponement of Mr. Hughes' visit to England.

AUSTRALIA IN WAR CONFERENCE.

MR. A. FISHER AND SIR G. REID TO REPRESENT TEMPORARILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 7.

During the debate in the Senate it was suggested that Mr. Andrew Fisher and Sir George Reid should temporarily represent Australia at the Imperial War Conference. It is certain that the visit of Mr. Hughes and other Australian delegates to England is indefinitely postponed.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN CHAMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

A conference of representatives of the British Chambers of Commerce in India, which is to be hold at Delhi next week, will consider a number of questions relating to post-war trade.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN CANAL REGION.

OCCUPATION OF AN IMPORTANT OASIS.

FLIGHT OF THE ENEMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writing on the 10th February states:—

Whilst the Egyptian Expeditionary Force has been busy driving the Turks out of Sinai, the western Frontier force has by no means been idle, and has succeeded in occupying Siwa, the last of the chief Egyptian oasis in the western desert to remain in the hands of the Senussi and rebel Arabs. The main forces of the latter had been located at Hiwa and the adjacent small oases of Girba and Shiyata, and on the morning of, the 4th instant our armoured cars after a dash of about 200 miles across the desert from Baharia oasis came up with the enemy who had taken up a well defended position to the south of Girba, which is situated some 15 miles to west of Niwa. We lost no time in attacking and after an action lasting 20 hours the enemy fled during the (night) after destroying a large part of his ammunition and stores, and setting fire to his tents.

On, the morning of the 5th we entered Siwa, where the inhabitants gave us a very warm reception. It appeared Sayed Ahmed El-emussi, the Grand Sheikh, had been in Siwa when our attack against Girba position started, and he at once ordered its evacuation and pushed on with Mohamed Saleh, his commander-in-chief, to Shiyata, which is about ten miles to the southwest of Girba.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT.

ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE SOMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 11-55 p.m. Mar. 7.

A Berlin official communiqué reports very violent artillery bombardment on the right bank of the Somme.

PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

PRINCE OF WALES RESIGNS CHAIRMANSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Prince of Wales had resigned the chairmanship of the Pensions Committee of which the Pensions Minister was now the controller. Mr. Bonar Law paid a tribute to the Prince's zeal for the welfare of soldiers, giving great promise of the part he would play in public affairs with increasing years. (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith associated himself with the tribute.

ITALIAN ATTACKS ON COSTABELLA.

ENEMY DRIVEN OFF WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., March 7.

An Italian official communiqué says we repulsed repeated attacks on Costabella, capturing one gun. We drove off with heavy losses renewed attacks south-east of the Vertoiba-Julian front.

GENEROUS DONATIONS BY W. I. T. C

We have been asked to state that the Western India Turf Club has most generously presented his Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon with a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose of enlarging and rebuilding the Seamen's Mission Institute at the Docks, and a further sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the equipment of the Maharajah Gaekwad Officers Hospital at Malabar Hill.

Mr. A. H. Joscelyne District Locomotive Superintendent North Western Railway is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Locomotive Superintendent with effect from 1st March 1917.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

ARMED NEUTRALITY BILL.

RULED OUT AT EXTRA SESSION.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 7.
Recd. 11-55 p.m. Mar. 7.

In the Senate Mr. Lodge introduced the Armed Neutrality Bill at the extra session but the Chairman ruled it out on the ground that the Congress was not in session. Notice was given of intention to amend the rules.

It is proposed to hold a Senatorial Conference of opposing parties to discuss measures for the prevention of unlimited debates.

BRITISH OWNERSHIP OF APPAM.

CONFIRMED BY U. S. SUPREME COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 11-55 p.m. Mar. 7.

The United States Supreme Court has finally confirmed the British ownership of the steamer Appam which was captured by the Germans and taken to America last year.

DISMISSED TEACHER'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

ONE MONTH'S NOTICE HELD INSUFFICIENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

A question of some importance to members of the educational profession arose at the High Court to-day before Justice Greaves in connection with a suit brought by Mr. G. H. Wittinbaker against the governors of the Armenian College. The plaintiff was appointed a teacher of the Armenian College on Rs. 150 a month with board and lodging on 26th July last. He was dismissed and was paid one month's salary. Plaintiff claimed salary for full one period of six months and filed a suit claiming Rs. 1,490 as damages.

His Lordship held that in a case of appointment of this kind one month's notice was not a reasonable one. If a teacher were given one month's notice at the beginning of a term he might have to wait some months before a new began at another school. His lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to Rs. 750 and to Rs. 350 in lieu of board and lodging.

A public meeing of the citizens of Dharwar was convened on the 5th March under the presidency of Mr. E. G. Turner, Collector of Dharwar, at the Edward Park in connection with the New War Loan and proved a great success and was largely attended.

(Continued from column 6.)

European brother, and if he failed to satisfactory through the ordeal he would be dissolved. If, on the contrary, he came satisfactorily through the ordeal he would be posted as a second lieutenant to a regiment of the Indian Army, when he would come under the same rules of probation as is the case with other British officers. Briefly stated this is in the scheme, and there is no reason for rejecting it except racial prejudice, which is dying out among British officers of the rising generation as fast as caste prejudice is dying out among Indian gentlemen.

SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP.

As long as we treat India as a conquered country unrest will spread pari passu with the spread of education. Comradeship makes for contentment, and takes the wind out of the sails of agitators. We want Indians to feel that their cause is our cause and that they have equal rights of Imperial citizenship with ourselves and overseas Dominions. We cannot do everything at once, but we can begin with the Army. The Army of India, like the Government of India, is organised on bureaucratic, not democratic, lines, and this is what requires to be undone. Soldiers will oppose the proposal for fusion, because by force of habit and tradition they oppose all reforms; but statesmen will understand what Indians want and if they are wise they will give it them. Difficulties will occur to both Europeans and Indians in carrying out this proposal but in the opinion of a distinguished Anglo-Indian statesman whom the writer has consulted they are not insuperable.

INDIANS AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

A REFORM THAT IS LONG OVERDUE.

VALUE OF COMRADESHIP.

The following article by Colonel A. M. Murray, C. B. appears in the "Daily News and Leader":—

Much of the interest of the "Report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India" has been discounted by the fact that the Commission was appointed during peace to deal with the civil side of Indian Government only, matters concerning the military service, which is just now the most important of all the public services, being omitted from the terms of reference, and consequently from the purview of the Commissioners. Their report can keep, but what cannot keep is the complaint put forward among others by Mr. Abdur Rahim, the talented Judge of the Madras High Court, who in his able, courageous and wholly convincing dissenting minute, tells us that no educated Indian, whether he be Sikh, Pathan, Rajput, or a descendant of the Moguls, can hold a commission in the King's Army. An Indian may rise to high position in the Civil Service, he may become a member of the Viceroy's or Legislative Council, a Judge of the High Court, or fill any post of corresponding authority, but when his son, who may have been educated at one of our public schools, applies for a commission his request is refused, not by reason of his unfitness for military service, but because he is an Indian. An Indian can obtain a Viceroy's Commission as "native officer," but this is a very different thing from a King's Commission. However senior the so-called native officer may be, he has to salute the last-joined British officer fresh from Sandhurst.

LORD CURZON'S PROPOSAL.

The point raised by Mr. Abdur Rahim is not new for when Lord Curzon was Viceroy of India it is believed he submitted proposals to the Home Government for training young Indian gentlemen for Army Commissions, and only abandoned them when they were ruled out by the Cabinet in deference to the adverse opinions of military men, whose names need not be mentioned, but who were officers of high rank in the Indian Army. Lord Curzon's proposals, and the recorded opinions of the dissentient soldiers, have never been published, but they have of course been pigeon-holed at the India Office, and are at Mr. Chamberlain's disposal whenever he chooses to call for the official file. All that Lord Curzon was allowed to do was to found the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun for training the sons of ruling chiefs who have armies of their own. This corps was placed under the honorary command of Sir Pertab Singh, who is an "honorary" Major-General in the Army, and who was given a British officer as executive commandant. The corps has done good work in training the young chiefs and nobles in habits of discipline and command, but has only led them into a blind alley without satisfying their demand for enrolment in the commissioned ranks of their Army.

INDIA'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

Since Lord Curzon first raised this question circumstances have changed, and if his arguments were as sound as the writer believes them to have been fifteen years ago they are still more sound to-day after India has taken her full share in bearing the devastating burden of this world-wide war. Four separate Expeditionary Forces have been fitted out, dispatched over-seas, and maintained in the field during the past two and a half years. Indian troops have fought in Europe, Africa, and Mesopotamia side by side with their European and Colonial brethren, not for their own interests only, or even primarily, but for those of the Empire. Their services have been marked by a loyalty, courage and devotion which have triumphed over all difficulties of climate and locality, and gained for them the approbation of all the generals under whom they have served. The bitter memories of the 60-year old Mutiny have now been wiped off the slate of time, and replaced by a spirit of comradeship which has drawn Indians and Europeans together in close union cemented by blood cheerfully shed for the common cause. Ante-bellum and posst-bellum conditions can never again be the same, and new methods must be applied to new circumstances. This is a matter, not for soldiers, but for statesmen to arrange.

COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS.

At present the Indian Army is recruited by natives, and officered by Europeans. The door to the commissioned ranks is closed to natives, and what is now proposed is to open it by admitting a certain number of upper class Indians—the sons of men like Sir Harnam Singh, whose boys were educated at Harrow and Rugby, and the younger sons of ruling chiefs such as the Maharaja Scinda, who is an "Honorary" Major-General in the Army, or of the late Maharaja of Jodhpur, whose son the present Maharaja has just left Wellington College. Selection would be by competitive examination among candidates nominated by the Viceroy unrestricted open competition not being in the present state of Indian Society an effective test of a candidate's fitness for military command. Some day open competition may come, but not yet. After selection the candidate should be sent to the Quetta Cadet College, which has lately been established as the Indian Sandhurst, and is staffed by British officer-instructors. While at the college the young Indian would go through the same training mill as his

(Continued in column 5.)

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

DEBATE ON SUPER-TAX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 7.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, H. E. the Viceroy presiding. The attendance of members was small, a number of benches being vacant. The Visitors' Galleries were full. The interpellations took twenty minutes, after which Sir William Meyer moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act be taken into consideration and said no objections had been received.

Mr. Dadabhoy said public opinion in this country had all along insisted on Government imposing a reasonable tariff not only for the purpose of meeting revenue deficits, but also for the protection it afforded to indigenous industries. The Bill, therefore, commanded general approval, though the necessity for fresh taxation was undoubtedly regrettable. The most agreeable feature of the Bill, he said, was that the tariffs had been so skilfully revised and readjusted as to secure the largest portion of revenue from classes who had benefitted most by the war and who were thus able to bear the additional strain. It was a matter of great satisfaction that the Finance Minister had succeeded in inducing His Majesty's Government to raise the import duty on cotton goods from 3½ to 7½ per cent. One thing was certain that this country would be protected against the unfair competition of cheap foreign piece-goods. The decision of Government to double the rates of export duties on raw jute and jute manufactures was equally satisfactory and gratifying.

Continuing, Mr. Dadabhoy said though the scheme of taxation was on the whole satisfactory, he was sorry Sir William Meyer was not converted to the widely held view that an export duty on cotton would be both suitable and justifiable, while it would not affect the cultivator. The speaker felt certain that the introduction of that tax would have made the budget more popular, and secured the extra revenue which the Finance Member required, and would have obviated the necessity of the super-tax, which was not quite suitable to Indian conditions and which was likely to interfere with the economic progress of the country.

Mr. Dadabhoy was called to order when referring to the super-tax. Concluding he strongly supported the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Sukal (C.P.), said that the war taxes should receive the unanimous support of all and urged the exclusion of industrial and agricultural machinery from the schedule of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Sarma (Madras) supported the enhanced cotton duty, and said a long-fought battle had been won.

Raja Rampal Singh gave his whole-hearted support to the Tariff Bill and also approved of the new method of taxation.

Sir William Meyer moved that the Tariff Bill be passed and said it was a source of great gratification that the Bill had been so well received.

The Bill was passed.

INCOME TAX BILL.

Sir William Meyer presented the report of the Select Committee on the Income Tax Amendment Bill and explained the changes made in clause 4 of the Bill by the select committee. He moved that the rules of business be suspended, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sarma (Madras) moved as an amendment that to clause 4 the folowing be added: "or in case of non-compliance shows sufficient cause to be excused by the Collector or pays a penalty of Rs. 10." He said that the amendment Bill, if allowed to go as it had emerged from the Select Committee, was likely to prove unjust. In several cases it would leave an impression on the public opinion that justice had been denied to the subject. If there was any deterrent needed to would-be offenders the penalty proposed by him ought to prove a sufficient deterrent. When the Income Tax Act was first passed the whole country was agitated and now again unless the rules proposed were relaxed the impression they would leave on the public would be unfortunate.

Pandit Malaviya said when the Bill was discussed by the Select Committee he wanted clause 4 to be omitted. He understood that the income-tax was going to be revised in a short time, and he would suggest that the new provision should be considered then. He urged that as petitions were dealt with by the executive, the opportunities afforded to subjects should not be restricted. He submitted that the advantage that would be gained by clause 4 was not enough as a set-off to the increased inconvenience to which men would be put.

Mr. Lowndes:—I rise to a point of order, the Hon.. Pandit is moving a new amendment by suggesting the discussion of the clause.

Pandit Malaviya:—I beg your pardon, I see the point.

MR. BASU ON LEGAL OBJECTIONS.

Mr. B. N. Basu said it seemed to him that Government was providing a two-fold penalty. He then went into certain legal technicalities and explained that section 34 of present tax had already provided a penalty for certain offences. Continuing, he said that to have cases decided by a judicial officer when the parties were an executive officer on one hand, and a subject of the state on the other, was an understandable position, but to try to impose a duty on the Executive officer himself did not stand on the same footing, and it was not fair to the Collector, let alone the fact that he had a large number of duties to perform even now, to ask him to decide between his own department and a subject of the State. It was, he said, investing too great a power on the Collector. Having regard to this objection, and to the fact that the financial position was by no means bad, he would appeal to the conscience of the Finance Department, if that department had any conscience at all, to accept Mr. Sarma's amendment.

Mr. Lowndes objected to the amendment and pointed out that the penalty of Rs. 10 was inadequate.

Sir William Meyer was unable to accept the Amendment.

After Mr. Sarma had replied, the amendment was negatived and the Bill was passed.

THE SUPER-TAX.

Sir William Meyer next presented the Select Committee's report on the Bill to impose a tak on income in addition to that imposed by the Income-tax Act, 1886.

The rules of business having been suspended the report was taken into consideration.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar (Madras) withdrew the amendment which stood in his name.

Mr. Sarma moved that the measure shall remain in force during the period of war and for six months thereafter and pointed out that the Bill should be treated as a war measure and not legislate for an indefinite period. He also alluded that the sanction of Parliament for the receipt of the Indian contribution was required which had not yet been received, and said the end of war was the proper time to readjust the relations between his Majesty's Government and the Government of India.

The Viceroy asked the Hon. Member to confine his remarks to the amendment and speak on the broad issues.

Continuing, Mr. Sarma said they should not weaken the hands of Government as the peoples' representative and pointed out no inconvenience would be suffered by the adoption of his amendment, which would not jeopardise any interests.

Sir William Meyer was unable to accept the amendment and pointed out that they had undertaken a liability. They had given up the idea of an excess-profits tax and fallen on the super-tax. He felt that there would be great inconvenience if they were to accept the amendment.

The amendment was negatived.

At this stage Mr. K. K. Chanda (Assam) and Rai Sita Nath Roy (Bengal) withdrew the amendments which stood in their names. The latter remarked that he did not like to embarrass the Government and supported the war contribution.

MR. SARMA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sarma (Madras) moved the following amendment: That in clause (B) of the definition of total income the following be substituted:—"(b) In the case of a Hindu undivided family so much of the joint income of such family as would not be liable to assessment under this Act if all the members of the family had been divided on the date of the assessment." He said the Bill would work a great hardship on undivided Hindu families though an undivided Mahomedan family would be alright. If the Bill was passed as it stood they would be penalising the Hindu religion and placing a discount on Hindu Law and encourage division of families. He was not going to discuss the merits and demerits of the joint family system, but he submitted that the question was whether they would be justified in interfering with Hindu family system. Though in an indirect manner, to take that course would be unwise, therefore he would urge that Hindu joint families should be treated as if they had been divided families.

Pandit Malaviya supported the amendment and pointed out the disadvantages to which Hindu joint families are exposed. He drew attention to the form in which he had put it in his minute of dissent, and which was embodied in the amendment.

Mr. Lowndes acknowledged the difficulty which existed in the case of undivided Hindu families, and said they could get no assistance from the English Super Tax Act as no such semi-corporate body existed in England. He said the only fair way was to treat the undivided family as a firm. He said the source method of taxation would result in a perfectly unmanageable number of refunds, but he said the reserve which occurs both in firms and Hindu families must be brought under the tax, and it was obvious that neither family nor firm can both eat their cake and have it.

Pandit Malaviya challenged the speaker to prove whether the law would not encourage divisions.

Mr. Lowndes proceeding read extracts from Hindu law-givers including Manu and Gautama, and discussed the question of advantages and disadvantages which would result in the case of Hindu families dividing or not dividing their whole income, and said that the only fair and reasonable method would be to treat the families as firms are treated. If, however, any one could suggest a better and a more equitable method he was sure the Finance Minister would deal with it sympathetically.

DECEPTIVE ANALOGY.

Mr. Basu said that the Hon. Mr. Lowndes had confounded between analogies which existed between a Hindu joint family and a firm, and remarked that analogies were often times deceptive. Whereas in business firms, each man's position had a definite and separate interest, and his position was determined at the end of each year, in the case of a Hindu family it was difficult to predicate as to what the share of each person was. The fact was that every one of a Hindu joint family from an old man to a baby had interest in it. It was contended in the second place that treatment between families and firms was alike. But Mr. Basu averred that it was not so inasmuch as in one case, they taxed at the source, in the case of the other it was not so, for the simple reason it was not possible to divide the income. Finally, it was stated that the super-tax would not increase the incentive for division. He too hoped that the tenacity of the Hindu families would stand the strain of adverse legislation, but he would put it to the Council if it was fair to go on with this kind of legislation. Continuing, he said that Mr. Lowndes had stated that he had given sufficient thought to this question, but he submitted that that was not sufficient. Seeing that the whole of India would be affected by the measure, he would ask Government to act on suggestions of non-officials who, by reason of their close touch with the Hindu family, would be best able to speak.

Mr. Basu moved (3) that to clause 2 (1) the following proviso be added:—Provided that the total amount payable by such joint family does not exceed the aggregate of the sums which would have been payable by the several members of the family in respect of their shares of the income if they had been divided.

Mr. J. S. Brunyate said if Hindu joint families laboured under certain difficulties they had also advantages, thus expenses incurred for the whole family would be deducted.

AMENDMENTS NEGATIVED.

Sir William Meyer replying alluded to Mr. Basu's speech and denied they were upsetting the fabric of joint Hindu families, and said agricultural families were not affected at all, though they formed the larger part of such families. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. Sarma having replied the amendment was negatived. The Viceroy said he understood that Mr. Sarma had moved both the amendments together. Mr. Sarma replying in the affirmative both the former amendment and the following amendment were put to vote and negatived.

MR. AYYANGAR'S AMENDMENT NEGATIVED.

Mr. Ayyangar (Madras) moved that in clause 3 for the words specified in the schedule, the words "one anna in the rupee" be substituted. He urged in the course of his speech the adoption of a uniform rate of one anna in the rupee, instead of the graduated scale embodied in the schedule.

Sir William Meyer defended the graduated scale. He said the taxation was based on the principle that those who were able to pay, were taxed.

The amendment was negatived.

Rai Sita Nath Roy having withdrawn his amendments the Supertax Bill was passed and the Council adjourned till 3 p.m.

MR. MALAVIYA'S RESOLUTION.

On the Council reassembling after lunch Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Vice-President, presided.

Sir William Meyer opened the first stage of discussion on the financial statement for 1917-18. He read a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to the effect that at yesterday's meeting at Lahore sixty lakhs had been subscribed to the war loan. This news was received with cheers in the Council.

Pundit Malaviya then moved the following resolution:—This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that in the modification of the arrangement announced by the Hon. the Finance Member in paragraph 49 of his speech introducing the financial statement, the Government of India do offer to his Majesty's Government the entire amount of the Indian War Loan and 6 millions a year for the period of the war, out of the proceeds of the additional taxation imposed this year and last year.

He said, "Mr. Vice-President, In rising to move the resolution of which I have given notice, I desire at the outset to make it perfectly clear not only on my behalf, but also of a considerable body of my non-official colleagues, that we are ready to bear every sacrifice which we may in reason be called upon to make to help England to triumph in the mighty struggle in which she has been engaged to the extent which our limited resources, and a just appreciation of the circumstances of our people render practicable. It gives us no small pride and satisfaction to recall the help which this country has already rendered to England in the hour of her trial. They have been well recounted by the Hon. the Finance Member to whom India is deeply indebted for the sagacity and courage with which he, in the face of much unreasoning criticism, has safeguarded her honour and interest during the last three years. It should hardly be necessary for me to refer to them again, but men's memories are short, and there has been a persistent and regrettable attempt on the part of some people and papers both here and in England, to belittle the support which India has rendered to the cause of the Empire and of the Allies in this unprecedented war.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

As the Hon. the Finance Member said in his statement the other day, our total net contribution towards the cost of the war in respect of the expeditionary forces is about 11½ millions up to the end of the current year, and 14 millions more will be added to it by the end of the next financial year. Besides this, owing to the war, our military expenditure has risen from £20½ million in 1914/15 to £25.4 million, and will amount to close on £26 million in 1917/18. We have also had to incur expenditure to the extent of £1,200,000 in Persia owing to the political situation set up there by the war. In addition to all this, we have since the beginning of the war put £46½ million into British War Securities, of which £35 million represents wholly new investment.

Is it too much, he said, to ask that those who desire that India should make a further direct contribution to the war might in fairness to her say so without belittling what she has already done?

DIRECT CONTRIBUTION.

Sir, we all know that the question of such direct contribution by means of a special war loan had been pressed upon the Government of India during the last two years, and that till the last year they set their face resolutely against it. And if I may say so, they had the best of reasons for doing so. In my humble judgment, the most substantial of those reasons have neither disappeared nor have they lost their force. The only change that has taken place is that 11½ million of our debt has been paid, but the Secretary of State and the Government of India have now come to the conclusion that it is expedient to float such a loan. That decision has now to be carried out. I support the proposal that we should make a further direct contribution to the war. I am at one with the Government here, but in the first place, I feel bound in duty to enter a respectful protest against the action of the Government in arriving at such a momentous decision without giving the Council an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon its proposal. The Government have in doing so relied upon two resolutions passed by this Council. I submit that with those resolutions before them the Government had no reason to apprehend that the Council would not deal fairly with a proposal to render further direct aid to England in the war. Under the constitution which governs us all legislation for additional taxation must be passed by this Council, and though the Council has not the right to vote on the budget we have the right to move resolutions recommending changes in the budget. I much regret to have to say it, but in taking upon themselves to commit the country without consulting this Council to the burden of £100 million the Government of India have acted in a manner which is repugnant to the spirit, if not to the letter also, of the constitution. In the second place, sir, it cannot be denied that the burden is a stupendous one. It will require special high taxation to the tune of £6 million a year to be maintained for the long period of over 30 years to discharge it, not to talk of the United Kingdom. If we were half so rich and prosperous as the Self-Governing Dominions we would have gladly undertaken such a heavier burden, but unfortunately India is very poor, her resources are limited, her vital domestic needs are great and pressing, the vast mass of her population suffers from want of education, her agriculture and industries badly need to be developed, her extreme poverty which is the normal condition of the vast majority of the people and which keeps them on a low grade of vitality, and thus exposes them to disease and suffering, requires to be ameliorated.

LIMITATION OF CONTRIBUTION.

We have also to remember as the Hon. the Finance Member told us last year that the termination of this war when it comes, will leave us with heavy financial demands on us, and that the experience and lessons of the war must also add in some directions to our permanent military charges. He was good enough also to remember that it was desirable that we should be in a position when peace returns or as soon after as may be to provide further funds for such beneficient purposes as the improvement of education and sanitation. But the proposals of the budget leave us face to face with a situation in which for the life-time of a generation, internal improvement even of the most necessary kind will be considerably hampered. In view of all these considerations and speaking on this point entirely for myself as I have indicated in my resolution in my humble opinion, the measure of our further direct contribution to the war should have been limited to the proceeds of the special war loan which we are raising and which we should all do our utmost to promote and to the amount of six millions a year raised by the taxes imposed this year and last year to be paid till the end of the war year. The Government of India and the Secretary of State have, as I have said before, come to the conclusion that in the larger interests of the Empire with which her own political and economic future is so closely bound up India should make "an ultimate total special contribution of £100 million to the war," and having given the matter my most earnest consideration and discussed it with several of my colleagues, I have come to the conclusion that we should loyally accept this decision for the present treating it as a war measure.

He did not press his resolution.

Sir W. Meyer said he thought it would have been more graceful if he had withdrawn without making a speech. He would not follow the Pandit through his statement, but he concluded that he had come to the decision that his resoluion would have had but scant support in this Council.

Pandit Malaviya said it was not time. The resolution was withdrawn.

With regard to Mr. Sarma's resolution which stood next to the Pandit's on the agenda paper, Mr. Lowndes said that as the resolution was similar to the one just withdrawn in accordance with Rule 20 of the Council Regulations it could not be moved.

Mr. K. K. Chanda also withdrew his resolution for additional grants to Assam to enable the Assam Government to provide for a medical school in the Burma Valley.

The Council adjourned till Saturday, 10th instant.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In reply to Mir Asad Ali Khan's question regarding free elementary education Sir Sankaran Nair said:—The Government of India have not under consideration any scheme for making elementary education free after the war, but they do not wish to interfere in the discretion already possessed by local Governments and local bodies to take such steps in respect of particular areas and classes when this may be considered educationally and financially desirable.

The Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes replying to the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyenger's question regarding the Delhi Session said:—The Government have no reason to believe that adequate time has not been allotted for any business transacted in this Council during the Delhi Session. So long as the war lasts Government do not think it necessary to summon the Council before the beginning of February.

Replying to Nawab Ali Chowdry's question regarding the Dacca University scheme, Sir Sankaran Nair said that further action had been postponed until the report of the Calcutta University Commission was received.

Sir Robert Gillan in reply to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's questions regarding state versus company management of State Railways in India said:—Opinions were called for from 15 local Governments and administrations and from 22 public bodies. Replies have been sent in by all those consulted except the Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore. The replies so far as received are placed on the table.

In reply to another question by Sir Ibrahim on railways, Sir Robert said:—The only country in which so far as the Government are aware the railways owned by the State are leased to companies is Holland. On the report of a commission appointed in that country to investigate the question in the year 1908 the States General rejected the proposal that the railways owned by the State should be operated by the State and decided that the State owned railways should continue under company management. With regard to State owned railways in France the Railway Board have not got full information but in the year 1883 most of the railway mileage purchased, or built by the State was incorporated in companies systems and conventions were concluded between the State and companies on the basis of close co-operation between the State and companies.

The following reply was given by the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock to the Hon Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's question regarding reports as to health and allowances of state prisoners:—The reports required under the section of the regulation from the officer in whose custody state prisoners are placed soon after taking such prisoners into their custody as may be practicable, have been duly received in all but seven cases in regard to which they will shortly be received. These reports were satisfactory in the case of all but one man who was subsequently released from custody. The officers in charge of these prisoners are not in a position to report as to the adequacy of the allowances fixed for the miantenance of their families and separate reports on this subject are being received.

BHARWARI RAILWAY COLLISION CASE.

TWO DRIVERS EXAMINED.

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

At the trial of the Assistant Station Master of Bharwari, the drivers of passenger and goods trains were examined to-day.

The driver Anderson deposed when he left the previous station he could see signals, but about two minutes after he noticed a fog. Nine minutes after he left, he shut off steam as he could see no signals owing to the dense fog. This was about one mile from the outer signal of Bharwari. He was going at the rate of thirty to thirty-five miles an hour and sloped down. When nearing the station as soon as he noticed the signal was at danger, witness applied the vacuum brake and tried his best to stop, but two seconds after he collided with the goods train. His speed then was about 18 to 20 miles an hour. Witness noticed no fog signals on the line nor saw the goods train. He ascribed his escape from injury to Providence. Witness struck to his engine all the time.

Driver Shaw of the goods train said he had been shunting and was standing on the line. The fog was very dense and no signals could be seen. Suddenly he heard a noise of an approaching train, but before he could back his train the passenger dashed into him. He had no time to do anything. The case is proceeding.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 7.

As regards freights there is nothing doing. There is a fair enquiry from shippers for lines tonnage, but again no space is offering.

(Continued from column 6.)

of the evils of the system from the report of Messrs. Andrews and Pearson. In conclusion, he said the system must go root and branch and nothing but entire and immediate abolition of this abominable system will cure the evil.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Yusuf Husain Khan and supported by Pandit Brij Narain Chakbasti.

The Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, in further supporting the resolution, read a long message from Mr. Polak specially sent for the meeting on the subject. Amongst the other speakers on the resolution were Mr. A. P. Sen and Pandit Kishen Prasad Kaul, Mr. A. P. Sen critiqised the attitude of the Government of India in the matter. He said no modification of the system will do, it must be rooted out.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE.

The second resolution, urging adequate and direct representation of the Indians in the forthcoming Conference in London at which the question of indentured emigration was to be discussed, was moved by the Hon. Mirza Samiullah Beg and duly passed.

The Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra then moved the third resolution about the formation of an Anti-Indenture League, which was seconded by Babu Mukat Bishari Lall and was carried amidst great enthusiasm.

A resolution authorising the Chairman to submit the above resolutions to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State was also passed.

At a crowded meeting held in the Hall of the Theosophical Society in Bhavnagar under the presidentship of Mr. Narotandas Bhagwandas, resolutions protesting against the continuance of indentured labour in the Colonies and requesting the Viceroy that even before the 31st May only bona fide familes should be allowed to emigrate to those colonies and that such other measures should be taken in that behalf as would alleviate the miseries of the labourers were passed.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

A largely attended public meeting was held this evening at the Town Hall under the presidency of the Hon. Maharaja of Cossimbazar to urge on Government the immediate abolition of the system of indentured labour. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta attended the meeting.

On the motion of Babu Surendranath Banerjea a resolution was passed demanding the abolition of indentured labour in Fiji and other places immediately and unconditionally and in any case before May 31st whether the proposed conference in London was held or not.

Mr. Gandhi spoke in support of the resolution which was carried.

Mr. C. F. Andrews moved a resolution urging that at the porposed conference in London for the purpose of discussing the question of labour for the Crown Colonies a sufficient number of members elected by recognised public organisations in India should be represented and that the Government should not adopt any scheme until public opinion had been sought for and examined.

A resolution further urged that between this day and 31st of May no single man or woman or child should be permitted to leave India under indenture and that recruitment if any should be confined to whole families who should be told in their own language the nature of the contract entered into by them.

The resolution was carried.

MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 5.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held at the Y. M. I. A., to protest against the continuance of the system of indentured emigration. Mr. H. S. L. Polak presided.

The first resolution was moved by Mr. T. V. Venkatrama Iyer and it urged on the Government of India that the system of indentured labour should be abolished immediately, and unconditionally and that in any case the system should not be continued after the 31st May, 1917, whether the forthcoming Conference in London shall have met and reported or not by that date. The resolution also urged that at the proposed Conference a sufficient number of members chosen by public bodies representing Indian public opinion should be represented and the Government of India has had opportunity of examining such scheme and tendering their opinions thereon. It further urged that during the intervening period, recruitment, if any, should be confined to "bona fide" families, that no single man or woman should be permitted to proceed under contract, and that special precautions should be taken to explain to the indentured emigrants in their own language the nature of the contract to be entered into by them.

Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaragava Iyer and others spoke in support of the resolution.

LADIES' DEPUTATION.

The next resolution moved by Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, ran as follows:—"This meeting appoints Mrs. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar and Mrs. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar to join the Indian Ladies' deputation to make representations to the Viceroy for the total abolition of indenture. Mrs. Sadasiva Iyer and Mrs. Besant supported the resolution which was then passed unanimously.

LUCKNOW CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 7.

A very large and representative meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held last evening in the Rifah-i-am-Hall to protest against the further continuance of indentured emigration. Nawab Zulqadar Jang Bahadur was voted to the chair.

The Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, in proposing the election of the chairman referred to the latest utterance of Lord Willingdon at Bombay asking Indians to refrain at the present moment from raising controversial issues and carrying on any agitation. The Hon. Pandit said that the question of indentured emigration was not a controversial issue and they were holding meetings only to strengthen the hands of the Government.

The chairman expressed his whole-hearted sympathy with the object of the meeting and demanded the immediate and entire abolition of the system of indentured labour, which, he said, was in no way better than slavery.

The first resolution, which was moved by Dr. M. N. Odhedar in a comprehensive and lucid speech, ran as follows:—

(a) This public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow lodges its most emphatic protest against any further continuation of the system of indentured emigration from India, which is universally condemned as being extremely detrimental to the moral and physical well-being of the emigrant and is felt as a standing stigma on the national self-respect of the people of this country.

(b) This meeting earnestly appeals to the Government of India and his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to take immediate steps to abolish the cursed system of indentured emigration without the least possible delay, and not to replace it by another system of recruitment under a different name or conditions.

The mover explained what indentured emigration was, how it came into existence, the fraud and evils of the system of recruitment, and the sorry plight of the labourers in the Colonies. He illustrated the fraud practised by the recruiting agents from his personal experience as a medical practitioner who had to do a deal with the emigration depots and also quoted instances

(Continued in column 5.)

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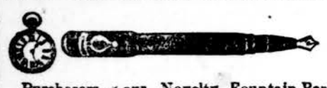
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RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society was held on Tuesday evening in the Municipal Corporation Hall H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. There was a large number of prominent gentlemen of the many communities in Bombay present at the meeting.

The following are extracts from the report submitted by the central committee.

Although this Society is intended to work throughout the Presidency its activities are at present limited to the convicts released from the two jails in the city of Bombay, viz., the Common Prison at Umerkhadi and the House of Correction at Byculla.

During the year under report 97 released prisoners were given help of one kind or other and out of these 79 came from the Common Prison and 18 from the House of Correction. Out of the total number of prisoners helped 29 found regular employment. The work of finding jobs for the released prisoners is the most difficult part of the Society's work. The authorities of the G. I. P. Railway, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and of the Bombay Port Trust have promised to help us. Out of the total number of persons who were given employment after their release eight were employed in mills and factories 10 in the docks, one on the railway, and 10 by private merchants and others 25 released prisoners were given help to restart their business. The Society gave 17 persons tickets either by railway or steamer for various places. The Society gave small amounts for food for a few days to 90 persons. Clothing and other articles of personal outfit were given to 13 persons and nine persons have availed themselves of the lodging accommodation offered at the Society's rooms at Dongri.

There are now 98 members on the register of the Society of whom six are life-members having subscribed Rs. 200 each. The revenue and expenditure account of the Society shows a balance of Rs. 353-1-7 on hand at the commencement of the year, receipts during the year amounting to Rs 1,050 and expenditure amounting to Rs 802-3-9 leaving a balance of Rs 600-13-10 at the close.

NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY.

In order that the Society should be able to do its work efficiently and on an adequate scale, it is in the first place necessary that it should have a sufficient and regular source of income. The Society has approached the Government for assistance and it is hoped to get a contribution in proportion to the support which the Society obtains from the public. The second need of the Society is a small building to accommodate about a dozen inmates with quarters for the superintendent. An endowment fund of about Rs. 50,000 is another necessity to ensure permance of the work undertaken by the Society. It is hoped that both the Government and the public will feel interested in the work of the society and extend to it such measure of support as will enable it to carry on its activities on a scale adequate to the needs of a large and hitherto neglected in the work of the Society and extend to

After Lord Willingdon had taken the chair Sir John Heaton gave a brief account of the work done by the society as detailed in the report issued by them. The work they had done was really experimental and their future work must entirely depend upon the results. They had done a certain amount of good work and there was hope that they could do a great deal more; if the society was put in funds sufficient for the purpose they could do work of very considerable utility and fairly widespread benevolence. It entirely depended upon the public of Bombay who had brought the society into existence whether it should disappear or flourish.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JACSON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson in the course of his speech said:—The number of juveniles under 16 sent to prison has fallen from 143 in 1906 to 19 in 1915. This very great improvement is entirely due to action taken by the Bombay Government. The juvenile jail in Dharwar is now in operation though far from having attained the degree of usefulness and power of practical reform which I trust it will ultimately reach. For the past 30 years the death rate has steadily fallen. This is due to the fact that the prisoner has to obey orders and conform to medical regulations. So now cholera is only a rare event, tuberculosis has a smaller incidence than amongst the free population, sma-pox is practically non-existent, and plague a disease that perhaps claims a victim every two or three years. You will, I daresay, all agree that this is a very desirable state of affairs but I do not mention it to pat medical officers on the back but to point out that the very fact that the prisoner's life is now so safeguarded renders it all the more incumbent on every one to use all efforts to prevent the casual criminal from becoming an habitual one.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The large bulk of the crime in Bombay is committed by the "stranger within your gates" not by the Bombay born. I would be inclined to put the figure at over 80 per cent. of all crimes in Bombay. There is a huge population in Bombay recruited from the rural districts. Their presence in Bombay is the lifeblood of Bombay commerce and wealth. Is it not the duty of Bombay citizens and more particularly of the commercial magnates to come forward generously and help us to assist and guide these strangers in Bombay who came most of them honest and innocent to this town? If disease is rampant in a city it affects the wealth and well-being of the town, so crime is equally detrimental to all that is conducive to the prosperity of a city and as I said before the habitual is a most expensive person to the community. He plunders it when free and lives on it when in prison. A great many of these criminals are quite young—very many under 20. I am sure as boys most of us have resented home or school prohibitions; similarly many of these criminals have kicked against regulations necessary for the order, and well-being of a civilised community in a large city. These regulations and laws are very good for us and very necessary. So is castor oil sometimes but it is none the more palatable. Prevention of crime is a large subject. I have only touched on the one matter that concerns this society—assistance and guidance of released prisoners. We want your money to enable this society to help the man who has made his initial mistake and to prevent him if possible, from swelling the ranks of the criminal army.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said he hoped there would be more men to work for the society. There was also great necessity of a building for the society. He hoped that philanthropy would progress more rapidly in the direction of employing released prisoners by the public, for every prisoner that came out of the jail was not a criminal. His appeal was that the public should join the association as members and subscribe liberally.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Lord Willingdon said: I am here simply to show my interest in the Released Prisoners' Aid Society and to exhort all who have come to give further assistance, and I am particularly glad to find myself in this chair again, for I remember that it was but a few months ago I was sitting here to promote another form of admirable social service, the prevention of cruelty to children. My first duty as President of the Society is to express my very sincere thanks to our Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. P. Mody, who has done a great deal of work for the Society, and also to Mr. N. M. Joshi of that admirable Servants of India Society, who was a modest and selfless worker for the Prisoners' Aid Society.

It seems to me that the main object we have to strive for with regard to our prisoners is that if they unfortunately become criminal we must give them the very best chance we can when they come out of the prisons. And this is rather the main object of the Society. We hope by giving funds to extend our operations to a very considerable degree. We hope to provide accommodation, and we hope that there will be many employers of labour who will come forward to take them up and give them some chance in the future.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

With regard to the financial side of the question, there was a paragraph in the report which referred to the Government assistance, and having observed it I made the necessary enquiry with my Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is present here today to keep an eye on me (laughter) and after some correspondence with him I have received an official assurance from him which I think I should read to you. He writes, "I think Government will be ready to give the Society financial support in proportion to its activities." From this take it that if the Society's activities become very great, Government will support it in proportion to its activities. You must therefore make great efforts. There is another side of the question to which Colonel Jackson has made a reference. He said that 80 per cent. of young criminals are those who come to Bombay from upcountry and who are introduced into this city to various forms of temptations to which they fall ready victims on account of their inexperience. I think that a great problem will be solved if occupation and accommodation were found for them in the city which will give them a chance of leading self-respecting lives. The more I live in Bombay the more I feel that some solution of this problem brooks no delay. I have urged strongly and I hope my words will not fall on barren ground that the great employers of labour will take this matter into their serious consideration and endeavour to see that their workmen do not live in these awful slums which one can see all round the city. What I have to say to you is this. I sincerely trust that the Society will find much more support in future than it has received in the past year and that it will not only extend its operations round the city of Bombay but throughout the mofussil and that we shall find the efforts of all the people throughout the presidency that the young boys who have fallen, and who go in for small criminal offences may have a chance of living an upright and honourable life in the future. (Applause).

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan proposed, and Mr. N. V. Mandlik second, heartly vote of thanks to H. E. Lord Willingdon.

RECRUITING FOR DEFENCE FORCE.

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE MADRAS MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

The following resolutions will, it is understood, be proposed at the Madras Recruitment Meeting to be held on Thursday under the presidency of Sir P. S. Sivasamy Iyer:—(1) That this meeting welcomes the Indian Defence Force Act as the first step towards the formation of a genuine citizen army and urges the men of the Madras Presidency to enroll themselves in large numbers.

(2) That this meeting rejoices that commissioned ranks of the Indian units of the Defence Force are to be thrown open to Indians and requests the military authorities to make arrangements as early as is practicable for rendering Indians eligible for such commissions by giving them suitable training.

(3) That this meeting requests the Madras University to establish a University Corps in which units shall be formed by colleges under its jurisdiction and to make such regulations as shall enable students forming corps to resume their studies at such times as exigencies of service allow and under such conditions as may be compatible with the interests of education.

Till Monday 540 names were registered under the Registration Ordinance in Bangalore

A Chamber of Commerce has been established in the Indore State in accordance with the wishes of the commercial community in the State.

At an inaugural meeting held for the purpose, Mr. S. S. Mehta in a lengthy address explained the plan and purpose of the chamber, and a provision of sub-committee was formed to frame rules and regulations.

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Principal and Interest Secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.

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For instalment allotments: Rs. 15 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5 per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption.—If not previously redeemed, the War Loan 1929—1947 will be repaid at par on the 15th August, 1947: but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan or any part of it at par, on or after the 15th August, 1929, on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Sinking Fund.—For the purpose of providing against depreciation in the market price of the War Loan 1929—1947, the Government of India undertake to set aside annually a sum equal to one and one-half per cent. of the amount of the War Loan 1929—1947 to form a fund to be used for the purchase of securities of that loan for cancellation, whenever the market price falls below the issue price.

II. WAR BONDS 1920 AND WAR BONDS 1922.

(FREE OF INCOME TAX).

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For instalment allotments: Rs. 20 per cent. on application and the balance in four monthly instalments of Rs. 20 per cent. each on the 15th day, or if that be a Sunday, on the 16th day, of the first, second, third, and fourth months succeeding that in which the application is made.

Interest: Rs. 5½ per cent. per annum payable on the 15th February and the 15th August.

Date of Redemption: War Bonds 1920 are repayable on the 15th August, 1920, War Bonds 1922 on the 15th August, 1922.

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RS. 7-12, RS. 15-8, RS. 38-12 AND RS. 77-8

These certificates may also be cashed at the Post Office of issue at any time during the five-year period at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

FORM OF SECURITIES.

1. Securities in respect of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922, will be issued at the option of the applicant (to be stated in his application) in the following forms—

(1) Inscribed Stock Certificate transferable by deed;

(2) Promissory Notes transferable by endorsement;

(3) Bearer Bonds transferable by delivery.

In the absence of any specified option, securities will, in the first instance, be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificates.

INCOME-TAX.

2. Interest on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 will be exempt from income-tax but not from super-tax.

Interest on War Loan 1929—1947 is not exempt from income-tax or super-tax, Income-tax will be levied in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act.

CONVERSION RIGHTS.

3. For every Rs. 100 (nominal) of War Loan 1929—1947 taken up, the subscriber may convert Rs. 150 (nominal) of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans, or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India, and receive in lieu thereof War Loan 1929—1947 at the rate of—

Rs. 65 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3 per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 76 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 3½ per cent. loan converted.

Rs. 92 War Loan (nominal), for every Rs. 100 (nominal), of 4 per cent. Conversion Loan converted together with such further amount of War Loan as may be required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100, subject to the payment in cash of this further amount less one anna in the rupee.

4. Conversion rights may be exercised at any time after the 1st November, 1917, but not later than the 15th January, 1918. Conversion warrants will be negotiable and will be issued in Bearer form.

5. Securities of War Loan 1929—1947 issued by conversion will bear interest from the 15th August, 1917. No interest will be paid separately in respect of the cash payments made under clause 3 above.

6. Holdings of War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922, do not carry any right of conversion into any future issue that may be made by the Government of India.

7. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 (other than applications through the Post Office) may be presented any day from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Friday, the 15th June 1917, to any of the following officers or persons:—

(1) The Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Provincial Accountant General or Comptroller,

(2) The Secretaries and Treasurers, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, at their Head Offices, or the Agents of these Banks at any Indian Branch, and

(3) Officers in charge of Government treasuries at district headquarters.

8. Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum.

9. Applications for the sum of Rs. 100 only must in all cases be accompanied by full payment, namely, Rs. 95 in the case of War Loan 1929—1947, and Rs. 100 in the case of War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922.

10. Applications for sums of Rs. 200 or more in War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922 may be either for:—

(a) Fully paid allotments, or

(b) Instalment allotments.

11. A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of cash applications bearing their stamp, but this commission will not be allowed in respect of applications received through the Post Office, including applications for Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates, or in respect of applications for conversion.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Accountant General or any Bank or broker or any District Treasury.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

12. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

13. Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 23.

Notes—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1929-47 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

14. Amounts applying for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 13.

15. The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings banks account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

16. Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

17. Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1929—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

18. An applicant for War Loan 1929—1947 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above.

19. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent., of any of the 3½ per cents. Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 1916-17, will, subject to the cash payment, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the convertor through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November, 1917, and before the 15th January, 1918,

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Post Office.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 and RS. 100 PAYABLE FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

20. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the 1st April, 1917, at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

21. These Certificates will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10 obtainable on payment of Rs. 7-12.
Rs. 20 obtainable on payment of Rs. 15-8.
Rs. 50 obtainable on payment of Rs. 38-12.
Rs. 100 obtainable on payment of Rs. 77-8.

22. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years' period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the Loan Notification.

23. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent., 3½ per cent., or 4 per cent. Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1929—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

24. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

25. Forms of applications for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

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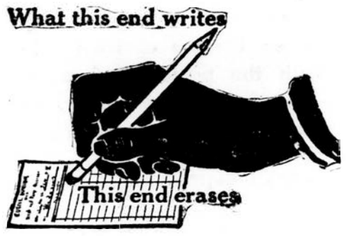

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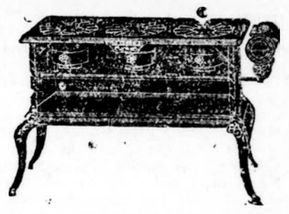

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.